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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE BRNO "STREET DIALECT"

by

MILOŠ HÁJEK ©

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE AND RESEARCH

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

IN

SLAVIC LINGUISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

SPRING, 1995

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Miloš Hájek
8623 - 33 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6K 2X9

December 20, 1994

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommended to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research for acceptance, a thesis entitled The Brno "Street Dialect" submitted by Miloš Hájek in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Slavic Linguistics.

Dr. T. M. S. PRIESTLY

Dr. T. R. CARLTON

Dr. A. J. ROZSYPAL

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ABSTRACT

The Brno "street dialect" (henceforward, BSD) is spoken within the territory of the city of Brno, Moravia, Czech Republic by a selective group of individuals from all levels of society of various ages and occupations. BSD belongs to the general group of Central Moravian dialects, however as a city dialect under the influence of other spoken forms of Czech language, such as Common Czech and Colloquial Czech, can be classified as an interdialect. BSD is closely related to the form of Common Spoken Language in Brno.

The Czech language is a unique example of polyglossia, where besides the primary dialects there are other varieties of spoken Czech, with a divergent orthographic system and phonological and morphological rules.

BSD, which was already a communicative vehicle for speakers 100 years ago, has changed over decades, gaining increasing popularity among a larger minority population of Brno speakers.

The linguistic features of BSD are drawn from three main dialectal groups of Central Moravian Dialects with some influence of Common Czech. Foreign language influences are quite noticeable especially from German, Romani, English, and Yiddish. Among productive suffixes are those ending in -na, -ec, -oš, and -čit.

The thesis includes a lexicon which represents an updated version of the materials previously available. However, this version is neither full nor complete since BSD is in a constant growth and change. New names for places, objects and people continue enrich its vocabulary.

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TRANSCRIPTION AND ABBREVIATIONS

The system of transcription used in this thesis is as follows:

Literary Czech

Orthography	Transcription	Key Word
a,á	/a/,/á/	apec,fáro
b	/b/	bahno
c	/c/	canc
č	/č/	čára
d	/d/	deka
ď,di,dě	/ď/	ďánec
e,é	/é/	ekna,bévák
f	/f/	facha
g	/g/	gábl
h	/h/	hadr
ch	/x/	chajda
i,í	/i/,/í/	impoš
j	/j/	jár
k	/k/	kafec
l	/l/	labec
m	/m/	machl
n	/n/	norton
o,ó	/o/,/ó/	old
p	/p/	pali
r	/r/	rana

ř	/ř/	řacha
s	/s/	saza
š	/š/	šala
t	/t/	tác
ť,ti,tě	/ť/	trať
u,ú,ů	/u/,/ú/	uvalit
v	/v/	vana
y,ý	/i/,/í/	vykoš
z	/z/	zicna
ž	/ž/	žabec

ABBREVIATIONS:

BMJ	Běžně mluvený jazyk	Common Spoken Languge
BSD	Dialekt brněnské ulice	Brno Street Dialect
HČ	Hovorová čeština	Colloquial Czech
ID	Interdialekt	Interdialect
OČ	Obecná čeština	Common Czech
SČ	Spisovná čeština	Literary Czech
TTD	Tradiční teritoriální dialekt	Traditional Territorial Dialect
SVS		Short Vowel System
LVS		Long Vowel System

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to describe the Brno "street dialect", its sociolinguistic impact on speakers and its relationship to Literary Czech and other spoken forms of the Czech language.

This city dialect belongs to the category of city dialects which, due to population influx and a mosaic of various phonetic and morphological features with an expanding lexicon, differ from the category of traditional territorial dialects. Slavic city dialects have not been researched to any large extent. A limited amount of work was produced on this topic; most of the publications were produced within the past three decades, and some of them dealt with the subject more extensively than others. The linguistic situation in cities has been described as follows: in Bulgaria, by Bajčev and Videnov (1988); in Russia, three publications by Akademija Nauk SSSR (1983, 1984, 1988); in Poland, Kurzowa (1983); in the former Yugoslavia, by Magner (1966, 1984); and in the Czech Republic, by Svěrák (1971), Brabcová (1973), Skulina (1979), and Krčmová (1981) and also in a few publications in various periodicals such as Czech Naše řeč and Slovo a slovesnost.

In the last century the city of Brno underwent a remarkable change from its mixed Czech and German

population to the present almost entirely Czech population, and this is reflected in the speech of its speakers. However, the Brno "street dialect" preserved in its lexicon a large number of German linguistic features, which together with the influence of Central Moravian dialects (Bartoš 1886, Bělič 1972, Skulina 1963, 1964) formed an unusual linguistic form in contrast to the dominant, empowering Czech surrounding environment. Speakers of the Brno "street dialect", who dared to be different, kept this dialect alive and prosperous, and in the new democratic society finally found acceptance and recognition among their own peers.

The pioneer study on this dialect by Nováček (1929) was the only one for decades before that of Jelínek (1990), whose self-published manuscript collected additional examples of updated stories, expressions and vocabulary from the grass roots. Utěšený (1989) and Krčmová (1993a, 1993b) briefly noted some aspects of this dialect in the common spoken speech of residents in the city of Brno, as being a part of Moravian dialects, recognizing their linguistic characteristics and comparing them especially with those of people from Prague and Bohemia.

The sociolinguistic information and linguistic data in this thesis were gathered as follows. On sociolinguiistic side, useful information is from Nováček

(1929) and Jelínek (1990). The strictly linguistic materials are from Skulina (1962), Svěrák (1971), Utěšený (1989) and Krčmová (1981, 1993a, 1993b); and, on the strictly lexical side only, Nováček (1929), Utěšený (1989), and Jelínek (1990). Cummins (1993) has a condensed survey of these materials, but offers no new data. Of all these sources, Krčmová (1981, 1993a, 1993b) were the most useful.

In all other respects, the data are my own. I am a native speaker of this dialect, and I lived in Brno from 1954 till 1968.

1. VARIANTS OF THE CZECH LANGUAGE.

1.0. Introduction

The Czech language has one official written form, but more than one form for its spoken counterparts.

1.1. The official Czech language consists of Literary Czech (SČ), Spisovná čeština, sometimes called Standard Czech, which represents its official, written and printed form, used in publication, journalism and official speeches, and all situations having a formal character.

1.1.0. This norm, which is used for the traditional function of the Czech language, is conservatively maintained through the established system of rules and grammar, such as standard grammar manuals, and Pravidla českého pravopisu (Czech Orthographic Rules). This codification norm deals primarily with spelling, morphology and syntax, and to a lesser degree with phonetics and phonology.

1.1.1. Pravidla českého pravopisu is published in two versions - one, a simplified version, for educational institutions, mainly for the elementary and high school

curriculum, and the other, a version published by Academy of Sciences, for scholarly references. Both versions are identical in orthographic principles.

1.1.2. Pravidla českého pravopisu has reflected certain phonetic, morphophonemic and morphological changes in the codification in its editions through the years (1941, 1957, 1966, 1993); they are however still far behind the spoken counterparts of Czech language variants - Colloquial Czech, Common Czech, Common Spoken Language, Interdialects, and Traditional Territorial Dialects, which are discussed below.

1.1.3. The existing codification of Literary Czech, which contains also many archaisms and never-used forms, presents an image of a conservative, lifeless, backward status position in comparison to the living norm of the spoken language (Sgall 1961).

1.2. Spoken Czech is represented by several variants. According to the classification by Krčmová (1981:18-19), a follower of Chloupek, there are five different levels of spoken variants:

(1) Colloquial Czech [Hovorová čeština] (HČ)

(2) Common Czech [Obecná čeština] (OČ)

(3) Common Spoken Language [Běžně mluvený jazyk] (BMJ)

(4) Interdialect (ID)

(5) Traditional Territorial Dialect (TTD)

1.2.1. Colloquial Czech[Hovorová čeština] (HČ) is called a stabilized representative form of Literary Czech (SČ). HČ does not use archaisms or 'fossilized' never-used language features, and tolerates some doublets which are not grammatically correct in terms of SČ. Attempts to codify HČ are scarce. Trávníček (1940) in the second edition of his Spisovná česká výslovnost (Standard Czech Pronunciation) outlined orthoepic criteria for the accepted spoken form of Czech language. This norm is used as an actual spoken variant throughout cultural and educational institutions, and the mass media as a prestigious form of higher status - 'it is proper to speak like that'. Members of live theatre, radio, TV, educators of all levels, officials of governmental agencies, spokesmen at ceremonies, speakers of cultivated conversations, all of whom are aware of their status, are most likely to be representatives of this style. However, this norm is not maintained purely with respect to the codified structure of SČ, because SČ is seen as too artificial and without any live contact with other spoken variants, such as OČ. HČ accepts many doublets which are becoming accepted features of SČ. Some linguists (Kučera 1955, Čermák 1993) see HČ as a transitional norm between

SČ and OČ, which a speaker chooses as a compromise between those two forms. Yet it is impossible to distinguish precise boundaries between HČ and OČ, because they vary in individual cases and situations (Kučera 1955). Other linguists (Sgall 1960, 1962, 1963, 1988, Hronek 1993) ignore the existence of HČ as a complete language structure entirely, recognizing HČ as a part of SČ or just the counterpart of OČ. From the viewpoint of sociolinguistics, HČ is a prestige language which has flexible codification and a norm which is variable over the Czech territory and includes recognized, codified doublets. HČ is also tolerant to non-literary elements.

1.2.2. Common Czech [Obecná čeština] (OČ) represents another prestige language norm, which is a central Bohemian dialect by its origin. It is also the unofficial language of the capital, Prague. Common features of OČ are spread throughout the whole territory of Bohemia and cover portions of the western part of Moravia, including its capital Brno. It is now accepted in stylistic versions in literature, mass media (TV, radio), alongside SČ and HČ. In Moravia this norm is accepted as purely Czech, and influence of SČ rather than OČ is dominant.

What complicates the picture is the fact that the origin of SČ is the same central Bohemian dialect as for OČ. With respect to prestige, since two different styles

existed which originated in one dialect, there was a need to differentiate between them. SČ, which is the higher prestigious form, allows the selection of features from existing doublets in its spoken variants, but disallows the use of other phonetic and morphemic features; these latter were a vital part of OČ, and therefore put OČ into a disadvantage position. However, since OČ is a living medium in daily life situations, SČ is seen as artificial and outdated version of reality. The official status of SČ is seen as the counterpart of coexisting folk language development.

On the other hand, OČ has been recognized in studies of foreigners, Vey (1946) a Frenchman, and Kučera (1958,1961), a Czech living in USA. Recently new articles were written in 1993 by Cummins and Hammer. The Czech linguists Čermák (1993), Kraus (1993), and Hronek (1993) are still actively involved in problems concerning the relationship among SČ, HČ and OČ. Despite some controversy, stability in the Czech situation has lasted for centuries, and yet it is impossible to predict the future. The new edition of the Czech Orthographic Rules in 1993 signifies a new trend of nativization and modernization. The pronunciation of some previous doublets has been finalized, e.g. filozofie, some morphological doublets have been allowed (e.g., verbs 1.sg. prošiji/prošiju; verbs 3.sg. prošijí/prošijou;

rozumí/rozumějí; myslí/myslejí; svlékat/svlíkat), and infinitive endings were simplified from -ti to -t in all verb categories. The new short forms of verbs for 3.pl. are identical with 3.sg, e.g. on rozumí "he understands" / oni rozumí or rozumějí "they understand". What will be the next variant? Most spoken variants are still different from forms of SČ. The basic distinguishing features of OČ, namely the -ej adjectival ending for -ý, and prothetic v- before o, have not been accepted in the codification of SČ. Čermák (1993:37) still argues that spoken Czech is being terrorized by a cultural "terrorism" on the part of the written standard language. Yet Spoken Czech is a lively form coexisting with the written form of SČ. HČ, as a higher prestige form over OČ, is still used by speakers to express their status and personality.

1.2.3. Common Spoken Language [Běžně mluvený jazyk] (BMJ) is a specific form of Czech language with a local function as an unofficial code for the interaction of the national language with other prestige language forms. It is the common language of a community where users contribute to the formulation of a specific language standard according to their individual backgrounds. This process is characteristic for larger industrial cities with a great influx of new population. The creation of

such a language in its function can be closer to the spoken form of HČ, but will be structurally distant from SČ (Krčmová 1981).

1.2.4. Interdialects (ID) are mixed dialects with SČ and HČ features, which result from educational processes and modernization. However, due to the influence of modernization, technology, mass media and education, the younger generations now constitute a group of speakers of interdialects which overlap the territories of traditional territorial dialects.

1.2.5. Other variants of spoken Czech are traditional territorial dialects which are not prestigious. Their existence is limited to the sphere of daily unofficial contact, between a large number of speakers of older generations. A traditional dialect represents a spoken form of Czech language of the people living in a specific territorial region, and each dialect has specific features. The Czech language consists of many traditional dialects which have been spread throughout Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia over centuries, and provide valuable evidence for linguistic and historical studies of various stages of language development.

1.3. In the view of Micklesen (1978), the language situation in the Czech-speaking regions is quite problematic. Diglossia represents a complex linguistic problem, having at least two competing codes and a competence in its native speakers to function in both of these codes. Yet the presence of OČ, HČ, SČ as well as the interdialects of Moravia, forms a linguistic situation which would be best described as "polyglossia". The matter of prestige, i.e., the higher status of SČ over other spoken forms, is apparent in all educated speakers who regard other forms as "low", with the exception of HČ as the allowable form of "high" status in its spoken form, corresponding to SČ in the written form. The nature of language acquisition is also a difficult problem. In most Moravian schools SČ is the only language taught; however, the natural language spoken at home and among friends is either OČ or Moravian interdialects. Standardization of the language is also well documented. SČ has a full support from official levels. Dictionaries, grammars, and manuals on language styles are widely available.

1.3.1. A detailed analysis of the spread of dialectal features of OČ on Moravian territory was provided by Skulina (1963). The influence of OČ, according to his study, is noticed as far as Brno; more

distant cities as Olomouc, Prostějov, Zlín and Ostrava are free of those features.

In transitional regions the Czech and Moravian dialects influence each other. Moreover, the influence of OČ as a colloquial counterpart of SČ and the dominant spoken form in Bohemia, penetrated into Moravia as far as Brno. Some linguists characterize the language in Brno even in regions of traditional dialects, as a separate entity (Krčmová 1981:19). The western Hanák region acts as a dialectal buffer zone between Bohemian and Brno speech (Cummins 1993:153).

Moravians maintain their local colloquial speech in the form of their dialects more than their Bohemian counterparts. It reflects the sensitivity and pride for this "group identification" and acts as a natural defence against the influence of SČ or any other spoken form coming from Bohemia.

Throughout the Czech Republic the linguistic forms characterizing SČ, HČ, and OČ are used in their own separate ways without any signs of diminution.

2. SOCIOLINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION.

2.1. Introduction

Brno, the Moravian capital, has its own unique "street dialect", which creates a distinctive style for its urban world. The popular speech and street life characterize a distinct segment of social structure which differs from the official, linguistically and politically correct class. Many expressions in the Brno "street dialect" expressed new social relationships as well as changes of traditions. In this contrasting world of the social underworld, the development of and need for its own means of communication was aimed at finding its own identity (cf.1.2.3 & 1.2.4.).

The Brno "street dialect" henceforward, [BSD] has existed for a long period of time; because of its "undesirable" position in Czech language and society, however, it was largely ignored by linguists and the cultural establishment.

2.2. The Speakers and Territory of BSD.

The oldest form of BSD was named plotna or plotnáčtina, an expression that was used for the idiom of

a group of street people whose lives were often in conflict with the law, and who identified themselves by the language they used. A derivative word of plotna,plotňák/plotňáci, thus was also used for the speakers of this dialect.

Geographically, Brno is located on the route between two capitals - the Czech speaking Prague and the German speaking Austrian capital Vienna. After the birth of Czechoslovakia in 1918, Brno found itself on the route between two capitals - the Czech Prague and the Slovak Bratislava. The importance of its geographical location between important cities such as Prague and Vienna made Brno a crossroad of both languages, Czech and German, especially during the existence of the Habsburg monarchy. Thus it was German influence over the Czech language and traditional Hanák dialect which contributed to the lexicon of BSD.

The contemporary form of BSD is called hantec, derived from hantýrka "slang". Hantec in the old section of the city, which was called štatl, gave a new name to its speakers, namely štatlaři, people who gather in the inner core seeking contacts for the purpose of leisure and excitement. The contemporary BSD, hantec, differs from the former dialect named plotna, because it reflects a social difference in its everyday life. The former social class of undesirable, unemployed individuals whose

life perspectives were committed to the easy life of petty crimes and assaults for fun and indolence, largely among their own group of men and women, has been replaced by the class of the younger generation whose life purpose was to revolt against the establishment and Communist regime. They wanted to be different, and they sought their own identity. Individual status, education or nationality played no role in this social association.

BSD thus became a language in revolt against the official form of Literary Czech or its spoken form Colloquial Czech. Common Czech and Prague street speech were different, almost foreign to Brno speakers whose bilingual ability survived even when the Czech language forms in Moravian interdialects and city interdialects dominated. University students, cultural representatives, and growing segments of the Brno population used some of BSD in their own communication, which started using features of Common Czech or Moravian interdialects.

Certain words of BSD became known outside of Brno as identifiers for speakers of Brno to anyone who visited the city or just came into contact with the city speaker (e.g. šalina "streetcar", fachčit "to work", zmerčit "to catch sight of"). These words and expressions found their place in literary works and they were no longer non-grata in stylistic literature. These special words of a growing lexicon, often ordinary words with special meanings,

escaped the little social circle and became a part of the accepted norm. They reflect changing social values, whose acceptance assist in the establishment of a new social setting. Today in publications such as Trnky Brnky (Appendix 1B), the humorous monthly periodical, BSD in its written form reaches the masses, and postcards from the Brno štatl are mailed around the world (Appendix 1A).

BSD, with its distinctive Hanák features of long vowels (ó replacing diphthong ou, and é in the place of -ej) has a specific position of maintaining the pride of being a štatlař.

2.3. Past and Present.

BSD has been described in Nováček (1929). In the previous studies on Moravian dialects, including Bartoš (1886) and Trávníček (1935), BSD is non-existent. Těsnchlídek's novel Vrba zelená (1925), which was more talked about than read, was written in the dialect based on language of Czech "street dialect" from the period before World War One, however, did not use any sources from Brno territory (Utěšený 1989:368-369).

If we look for the reason for this, Nováček offers some explanation. He compares BSD with the Prague "street dialect", and the latter comes out as "a winner". According to Nováček the Prague "street dialect" contains

the fresher, qualitative, even melodic features of Bohemian Czech. In contrast, according to Nováček (1929:57), BSD is seen as a "false Czech dialect, enriched by words from rural life and deformed expressions mainly of German origin". The Brno street speaker, plotňák, grows from two different roots, is more international than Czech or German. Language duality has deformed his language and he has lost any clear distinction between Czech and German. His dialect, modified by German influence, is a synthesis of Czech and German (Nováček 1929:56-57).

This satisfactorily explains why the Czech population in general ignored the existence of BSD and its speakers. After World War One and the breakdown of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the new Czechoslovakian republic legally encouraged the development of the Czech language and anything that was connected with the old Austro-German regime was considered reactionary. If the political scene dominated the language policy in 1918, in 1945 the forced emigration of Germans only strengthened previous attitudes. When the Communist regime in 1948 established the policy of copying the Soviet "one party, one language" policy, the "street dialect" again became an officially undesirable element. Its speakers found themselves in opposition to the régime. They became a united community - "us vs. them".

2.3.1. Plotňáci.

In the first half of the century the Plotňáci were characterized by their common behaviour, common thinking and life outlook and their dialect. The lifestyles of the plotna were based on their overall economic situation. They worked, but only rarely. Some worked only if they were paid well and under good conditions. Others looked for 'fine work' only, or no work at all. Others again waited until such time as they were asked to work. In summary, they had different attitudes and expectations. They could act as a united group in solidarity and could work with an enthusiasm and effort (Nováček 1929:9-10).

2.3.2. Štatlaři.

On the other hand the štatlaři, the present representatives of BSD, were all employed or had student status, since the Communist regime did not allow people to be unemployed. Those who tried to avoid employment were called parasites of society and sent to the labour camps. Some used (or, abused) the system and simulated sickness especially during summer, but also in winter. However, such behaviour was not typical only of the people of štatl, but became a social product of a system

where everyone use the opportunity to care mainly about himself/herself. Work for the common interest was provided only under force of threat and dire consequences.

The present speakers of BSD are on the one hand members of the older generation, and on the other, groups of younger people who look for excitement in disco halls and other places of recreation - swimming areas and pools, or in parks and pubs. The famous promenade along Čára (Česká ulice) "Czech street" through the centre of the city as far as rola "the railroad station", is still an attraction for meeting friends or for men finding some koc "girl".

2.3.3. The Population of Brno.

BSD developed where people met at the cultural intersection which the urban life represented. Popular expressions, words and phrases reflect the continua of social life as it develops. The city of Brno has changed dramatically from the beginning of the century when BSD of plotna speakers perhaps began.

Brno was then the capital of Moravian-Silesian territory; it was however a much smaller city than it is today, with the inner core of the old city centre and few surrounding villages for the workers. Contrary to its

position as a capital city, Brno stood in the shadow of Vienna, the capital of the whole Habsburg monarchy. The municipal government of Brno was German, therefore it was considered a German city (Krčmová 1993:78). There are no reports for this period on city language or dialects; we have only documentation on traditional dialects in the area (Bartoš 1886). However, a closer look at the census statistics indicates that in 1890 Brno registered 95 000 residents, out of whom only 30% claimed Czech as their communicative language. Without close consideration of the vague term "communicative language", we can compare statistical data with a certain latitude towards the respondents' statements, since we know there was no rapid change in population movement. The censuses for 1880 had registered 40% Czechs, and in 1900 there were 35% Czechs; after 1918 (as part of Czechoslovakia), however, Brno registered 60% Czechs. This increase truly indicates the respondents' attitude toward their nationality.

The official use of Czech during the next twenty or more years reduced the German speaking population to 22% in 1940, of whom 65% were more than 40 years old. After the forced emigration of German from Czechoslovakia in 1945-47 Brno registered only traces of German speakers (Krčmová 1993:78-79).

2.4. The Dialects of the Brno Region.

When BSD was formed around 1900 the bilingualism of its speakers reflected their ability to combine the grammatical structure of one language (the traditional Moravian dialect of Czech) with the mixed vocabulary of other languages (varieties of Czech, German, and others). All that time, the syntactic structure, which was primarily that of the traditional dialect, was influenced by one standard language - German, which was often passively accepted more than actively mastered.

Brno is located in the southern section of the Central Moravian Hanák dialects where we find a transitional area between three different types of dialects, with the result that isoglosses of dialectal features cross the city of Brno. In 1919 the annexation of surrounding villages by the city enlarged the city territory; it did not however, change the lifestyle of its residents, whose common speech had been formulated in stabilized language communities. Linguistic research which has been performed in the 1960s has shown that suburban areas such as Komín or Jundrov, parts of the city since 1919, or Líšeň, annexed in 1944, have maintained their dialectal features. An unchanged traditional dialect has been observed not only in

speakers of older generations, but research has proved that children from these suburban areas maintained their phonetic and morphological features rather than adopt the counterparts from the city centre (Krčmová 1993:77).

The breakdown of dialectal communities started in recent years with the mass construction of concrete apartment block jungles and by the growing mobility of the population. At the present time traditional dialectal features are heard only sporadically in thematical and expressive speech situations. The influence of OČ is now occasionally mixed with the Central Moravian dialect base (see section 1.1).

In the core of the city, the štatl, typical traditional Hanák features, the long vowels ó and é, which used to replace OČ ou and ej, or SČ ou and í, through the influence of these language varieties add u and i to the vowel (e.g. béivat "to live"; méidlo "soap"; stóupnu "stand up"; klóužó "slide"). Both old and new forms can be heard. This is a compromise between tradition and a new trend (Krčmová 1981:88).

Since Brno was a bilingual city, the lexicon of spoken speech and the city "street dialect" plays a very special role. Germans had lived in this city since the 13th century and the social structure of the Czech (Moravian) and German populations varied from time to time, whereas the lower class consisted of both

nationalities. Without their own educational system and governmental representation, and being in a disadvantaged position, members of the Czech community had no fundamental national disagreements with the Germans until the beginning of the twentieth century. Their close social relationship made up also their common language association. These two different languages, because of their different structure, could not develop a common morphological system. However, they found the common features in the lexicon, going through unorthodox forms of both languages. These forms survived in BSD.

2.5 The Lexicon of BSD.

The lexicon of BSD is as a result of a mixture of Czech and German, and other influences on this style of the language colourful and rich. Thus just for illustration, to replace the standard word dívka "girl" we find many words with various connotations (cf.Nováček 1929:59-74):

baba, bréca, burka, cmrgna, dengla(<Dingel/German/), filáč, filé, filca, filcka, flachčidlo, flachrdle, frcna, fronkistka, fuchtla, grondla, hajfa, hajfec, havárka, heftna, hrca, hůlna, hulajzna, kála, kanál, kchoc, koc, kocála, kocna, kočka, koňa, kopáč, kost, kraksna(<Kraxe/German/), křidlo, křopek, kůň, kůža,

labéta, labricová páma, ledovka, levá bída, levá padria, ludmilka, mrcna(<mrcina/Slovak/), mýdlo, padlina, pajndla, páma, pan, pergemíza, perza, plyna, plynéra, pluncna, pugéta, rachla (<Rachen/German/), sajfka, samica, saza, slepica, stará, stařena, stařka, štrocna, štrycna, šrycka, škobla, škyra, šmudla(<Schmudel/German/), škatule, šochitla, šrop, šľabajzna, šuple, vaškuchla(<Waschküche/ German/).

3. LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION

3.1. Introduction.

The Brno linguistic territory is characterized by mixed variants of the Central Moravian dialects, which influence the common speech of its habitants including speakers of the younger generations. Some features of these variants contrast with Literary Czech, some are the same as spoken forms of Colloquial Czech and Common Czech; others are specifically characteristic of the Central Moravian region or just its southern parts; and only a few are typical of a territorially limited dialect. These last named features are disappearing quite rapidly from use. Phonetic dialectal features are frequently mixed and vary so often in the language of different speakers that they lose their significance and it is the lexicon and many expressions which attract the attention of listeners. Unusual words from this territory are not all specific only for Brno speakers; some are found in common use elsewhere (e.g., akorát "exactly", cukrdle "candy", futrál "shelf"). Significant attention is, however, paid to words typical of the city of Brno, the place of Czech and German ethnic coexistence, expressions associated and now mostly forgotten with

realities of daily life (unterhaltovat " to provide an accomodation", íbrcikl "bed cover", firhaňky "curtains"), and also to the lexicon of BSD which became known in common use (Krčmová 1993:81-82).

3.2. The Phonetic Features of Contemporary Brno Speech Styles.

In this section are listed the characteristic phonetic features of contemporary Brno speech styles which derive from several sources. For items (3) and (4), see Appendixes IIA and IIB.

3.2.1. Vowels.

1. A narrow realization of the vowels i,í (including also written y,ý) and e,é. This features is so common that is almost unrecognizable, unless the speaker uses the Colloquial Czech equivalent (the spoken, acceptable form of Literary Czech), in which case speakers are identified by their pronunciation according to the Moravian region of their origin.

2. In places the pronunciation of vowel á is close to vowel ó, but this merger is much less noticeable.

3. A very typical feature for the Brno territory is the non-existence of the diphthong ou (cf. Kučera

1961:41-42). The old ou, which developed from ú, gives the long vowel ó, e.g., lóka "meadow", kósat "bite", sednót si "sit down", kocórek "little tom cat", doženó "overtake, 3,pl.", rozečtenó knižkó "reading book in progress" instr.sg., našó sósedkó "our neighbour" fem,instr.sg..

4. Similarly, ej changed to the long vowel é, e.g. stréc "uncle", bévat "to live", cétit "to feel", psék "dog", nové kabát "new coat", živéch lidí "living people" gen.pl., néstarší "oldest". The vowels é and ó are well preserved in the speech of the younger generations, including those from the inner city e.g. mám takovó dlóhó úlohu do matyky a néhorší na tym je, že na ňu nemám čas "I have such a long homework and the worst part is, that I have no time to do it" (Krčmová 1993:58).

The influence of Literary Czech replaces the long vowel ó with the diphthong ou (dlóhó > dlouhou "long"), however speakers often use both variants. The traditional long vowel é is also replaced by long vowel í, which is a proper form of Literary Czech, or by ej, which could reflect the "correct" form of Literary Czech névíc > nejvíc or in most cases the typical form of Common Czech -ej-, e.g., vybranejm výsledkům "selected results" dat.pl., velkejma problémama "big problems" instr.pl., there is much fine phonetic speaker-to-speaker variation between [e:] and [ej], and also between [o:] and [ou]; so

also in word endings, malej efekt "little effect", celkovej dojem "overall impression". However, in emotional speech the long vowels ó and é still prevail.

5. Another characteristic Central Moravian feature is the change of the old u into o (ruka > roka "arm", buchta > bochta "kind of cake", dub > dob "oak", já vás povedu > povedo "I lead you", nésu > néso spokojené "I am not satisfied", dé si to na hlavu > hlavo "put it on your head". This sound merged with o. This merger resulted in homonyms such as bok, meaning "hip" as well as "beech tree". Similarly, the e merged with i and/or y, and e now corresponds to all these vowels: vysoké > vesoké "tall", stromy > strome "trees", žaby > žabe "frogs". The phonetic form sen therefore has two meanings, "dream" SČ sen and "son" SČ syn. These dialectal features extended among villages around Brno especially toward the south and west. These villages were annexed by the city of Brno many decades ago, and now the existence of these forms has been diminished under the influence of Literary Czech norms.

The Brno dialect also has, instead of SČ é, the vowel í, e.g., polévka > polívka "soup", délka > dýlka "length", starého > starýho "old", gen.sg., v novém > novým domě "in the new house", loc.sg.. This is a frequent feature of OČ, e.g., křidélko > křidýlko "little wing", létat > lítat "to fly"; we may also note that the

1993 version of Czech Orthographic Rules allows both forms with é and í, e.g., létat and lítat.

All the dialect features on the territory around Brno have one thing in common - they lack the "přehláska" of *ě. They maintain the original a,u,ú; however, u changed later into o, original ú changed into ou and later into ó. This change is quite noticeable and frequent both in stems and, especially, in endings other than in word-stems e.g. moja čepica "my cap", řetěz or řeťaz "chain", našo svjetnico "our room", košola "shirt", vašó kuchyňó "your kitchen".

The vowel á had a slightly different development from the vowel a. In endings the vowel á maintains its quality (ružám "rose", dat.pl., ve skřiňách "in cupboards", loc.pl.) but in the stems of some words á changed into í (hřát > hřít "to heat").

In an area extending from Tišnov to Brno's suburbs Komín and Jundrov and some other surrounding villages, e.g. Blučina we can find the phonetic change *o > u (kumín "chimney", prudat "to sell", hudné "good"). The end result is that u and o apparently have exchanged their positions (provedu > pruvedo "I will carry out"). This dialect feature o > u occurs in many words in village dialects around Brno (podkova > podkuva "horseshoe", jedovaté > jeduvaté "poisonous", zloději > zluději "thieves"), verbs have suffix -ovat>-uvat

(tancuvat "dance", děkuvat "thank", skazuvat "to send message").

From the South West into Brno's territory we notice an interesting feature - the loss of short vowel i in some syllables, despite the fact that the syllable is still maintained by consonant lengthening (pal:čka "little hammer", lac:no "cheap", v koš: "in the basket", loc.sg.) (Bartoš 1895:162). Today this feature is much less noticeable (Krčmová 1993:59).

Dialects in Brno distinguish vowel length, but long and short vowels do not correspond always with the use of vowels in SČ. Many one and two syllable words are pronounced with short vowels instead of long vowels (hrach "peas", mak "poppy seeds", prah domu "doorstep", rana "injury" or "hit", žaba "frog", blato "mud", hrabě "fork", prat "to wash", hnat "to force"). This shortening of vowels is common in dialects in the Central Moravian territory, as also in Slovak. The long vowel í and occasionally ú is shortened in some Brno dialects (vitám tě "I welcome you", prosim "please", košik "little basket", sósedum "neighbour", dat.pl.). In some situations we also encounter doublets of non-literary words, such as verbs nest and nýst for SČ nést "to carry", kvect and kvíct for SČ kvést "to bloom", and this difference in vowel length resulted in a phonemic change

(vjetr for SČ vítr "wind", pjesnička for SČ písnička "song") (Krčmová 1993:55).

Vowel length occurs also in cases where we do not expect it, forms in 3.sg. masc. past tense (nosíl instead of SČ short vowel nosil "he carried", křičél for SČ křičel "he yelled") and some endings in the nom. pl. of masculine nouns with -í (pání for SČ páni "men", sósedí for SČ sousedi "neighbours") show lengthening of vowels in some Brno dialects.

3.2.2. Consonants.

Contrary to the complicated vowel systems found in the Brno territory, the consonantal structure is very similar to the system of SČ. The pronunciation is almost identical with HČ, the spoken form of SČ. The few differences are as follows:

1. Prothetic v before o at the beginning of certain words (von "he", vokno "window", voral "he ploughed", vodnesl "he carried away") is a common feature in speech as in OČ. The prothetic v is not preposed in loan words and Czech words with cultural meanings.

2. The northern and western parts of the region maintain a trace of the prothetic h before other vowels at the beginning of words, including names and foreign words, but for the most part only among speakers of older

generations (hózké "narrow", hiskra "spark", hovázat "to wrap", hapoštol "Apostle", Hadolf "Adolph").

3. From the same region also, there are reports of a lack of prepausal obstruent devoicing (bolí mě zub "I have a toothache"), pronounced with final [b].

4. The cluster šč for SČ šť is common (ešče for SČ ještě "still", ščasné for SČ šťastné "happy", ščeňata for SČ štěňata "puppies"), and the assimilation of stridents also (ščesat for SČ sčesat "comb", ščítat for SČ sčítat "add", roščilit for SČ rozčílit "to get angry").

5. One typical feature is the loss of consonant j before i at the beginning of the word (itrnica "bratwurst"), or at the end of the words (umi se for SČ umyj se "wash up", nepi to for SČ nepij to "Do not drink it").

6. The cluster sh is pronounced regularly zh, with assimilation for voice (zhánět for SČ shánět "to look for", zhrnovat for SČ shrnovat "to put together").

7. Other changes are noticeable in individual words where omitted consonants in clusters correspond to non-literary pronunciations of Czech (kerá for SČ která "which", prázno for SČ prázdno "emptiness", japko for SČ jablko "apple", švesková for SČ švestková "plum", žber for SČ džber "pail").

3.3 Sources of Brno Linguistic Features.

3.3.1. Common Features

The following features are common to all dialects in the Brno region. In this section, a section of morphological features are also included. Examples are divided into the following columns.

Dialects	Literary Czech	English
I. Phonological		
a/ change of long vowel é > í		
kyselýho mlíka	kyselého mléka	sour milk,(gen.pl.)
b/ prothetic v		
voko	oko	eye
vokno	okno	window
c/ loss of vowel length in noun-stems		
mak	mák	poppy seed
žaba	žába	frog
blato	bláto	mud
d/ loss of j in imperatives		
napi se	napij se	drink
vyli to	vylij to	pour out
e/ the use of Central Moravian é,ó		
zabévé	zabývá	deals with
dlóhó	dlouho	long (adv.)

f/ the original u > o, y(i) > e [this feature is rare]

bodo	budu	I will
rebe	ryby	fish (nom.pl.)

g/ the preservation of u, ú > ó, a after soft consonants

kašu	kaši	porridge
kašó	kaší	porridge
kaša	kaše	porridge

II. Morphological

a/ vowel lengthening in masc. past tense forms

volál	volal	yelled
kropíl	kropil	sprinkled

b/ the merger of the hard-type and soft-type noun declension

pána - muža pána - muže

c/ Nom. pl. masc. anim. in -í instead of i

páni	páni	men
občaní	občani	citizens

d/ Gen. pl.fem. in é

rebé	ryb	fish
hosé	hus	geese

e/ the replacement of a-stem by o-stem instr. sg. endings in male names:

s Fandem	s Fandou	proper name
s Jožem	s Jóžou	proper name

f/ adjectival influence on the declension of pronouns

tech,tych,těch	ty,těch,těch	those

g/ 3rd p.pl. present verb declension in -ijó

ležijó	leží	they lie
hodijó	hodí	they will throw

h/ imperative in -i, -ime, -ite

sednite	sedněte	sit down!
uhnite	uhněte	get out of the way!

III. Derivational

a/ the possesive pronoun ending -uj

Pavluj	Pavlův	Pavel's
psuj	psův	dog's

3.3.2. Features From the South-West Region

I. Phonological

a/ loss of vowel length -í

říká	říká	he says
košik	košík	basket

b/ the change of -á- > -í- (i)

třist se	třást se	shake

c/ loss of the original -i-

l:pa	lípa	linden tree
bř:tva	břitva	razor

d/ prothetic h

hani	ani	neither
hasi	asi	perhaps

II. Morphological

a/ differences in hard and soft type declensions

vo nožich/		
vo nožách	o nožích	about knives

b/ LC forms for the declension of ten

toho	toho	this,gen.sg.
tomu	tomu	that,dat.sg.

c/ gen.dat.loc.sg. fem. in é/ý (í)

tý sósedový	té sousedové	this neighbour's
malý	malé	little child

d/ 3rd p.pl. present verb declension in -aji

dávaji	dávají	they give
volaji	volají	they call

3.3.3. Features From the North-West Region

I. Phonological

a/ the change of o>u

vukulu	okolo	around
na kupco	na kopci	on the hill

b/ the change of e>i

ščině	štěně	puppy
smije se	směje se	he/she laughs

c/ the change of -á- > -í-

zíbst	zábst	freezing
kořítko	kuřátko	chicken

d/ prothetic h

halmara	almara	dresser
hídlo	jídlo	food

II. Morphological

a/ special forms for the pronoun ten

tuhu	toho	this,gen.sg.
tumo	tomu	that,dat.sg.

b/ gen. dat. loc. sg. fem. in é/ý (í)

té malé/tý malý	té malé	to that little one

c/ 3rd p.pl. present verb declension in -ajó

dávajó	dávají	they give
volajó	volají	they call

3.3.4. Features From the East Region

I. Phonological

a/ the change of -ov- > -uv-

kuvář	kovář	smith
kopuvat	kupovat	to buy

II. Morphological

a/ the use of a and u in stems of nouns and verbs

začat	začít	to begin
košola	košile	shirt

b/ Noun type i (stavení) declension with the ending -ó (dat.) or -ách (loc.)

k dostáňó	k dostání	available
v staveňách	v staveních	in buildings

c/ special forms for the pronoun ten

teho	toho	this,gen.sg.
temo	tomu	that,dat.sg.

d/ special forms for the pronoun ta

tá	té	this,dat.sg.
na tó	na té	that,loc.sg.

e/ gen.,dat.,loc.,sg., fem. in -é

té sósedové	té sousedové	this neighbour
malé	malé	little child

f/ 3rd p.pl.present verb ending -ajó

dávajó	dávají	they give
volajó	volají	they call

3.4 - Suffixes

BSD is, relatively speaking, a prestige dialect which has a large lexicon based on a few popular productive suffixes (Utěšený 1989):

3.4.1. The suffix -na

The suffix -na is well known in borrowed and native words both old and new, in e.g., porta > fortna, Kiste > Kistna (Utěšený 1989:364). The lexicon of BSD has many exclusive expressive words which document the productivity and livelihood of the existence of this suffix:

BSD	SČ	ENGLISH
ajzna	jehla	needle
ekna	ekonomická škola	School of Economy
fusna	noha	leg
glofna	kytara	guitar
glózna	jazyk	tongue
goldna	zlato	gold
hercna	srdce	heart
kopny (pl)	rozchod,kopačky	divorce
kaltna	chlad,zima	cold
krógny (pl)	peníze	money
lódna	bedna	box
lochna	smích	laugh
mixna	rvačka	fight
multna	žleb	trough
partna	oděv	clothes
retna	záchod	washroom
rychna	smrad	stink

šorna	sněhový pluh	snow plough
švajcna	brzdná stopa	brake mark
zicna	židle	chair

Words with the suffix -na mostly belong to the feminine gender, however, we also find words with masculine gender, if a male person is denoted:

glgna	pijan	drunkard
vychna	vychovatel	tutor

3.4.2.. The suffix -ec

The suffix -ec is another very productive ending, especially used to indicate many Brno areas, streets and places.

Antec	ulice Antonína Slavíčka	a street name
Augec	Lužánky	a park name
Blajchec	Na Bělidle	a street name
Blajkec	Modřice	a Brno suburb
čauec	pozdrav	hi!
hantec	hantýrka	slang
holpec	společně	together
kafec	kavárna	coffee house
Kchajzec	Wilsonův les	a forest name
kysanec	spaní	sleep
lochec	smích	laugh

Oltec	Staré Brno	Old city
Pavec	Pavilón	a bar name
Pivec	pivovar	a brewery name
Rivec	Riviéra	a recreation area name
Rotec	Červený kopec	a hill name
šaškec	blázinec	madhouse
Špilec	hrad Špilberk	a castle name
Šrajbec	Pisárky	a district name
válec	cigareta	cigarette

Words formed with -ec are used even in Prague, e.g.,

binec	nepořádek	mess
mazec	výprask	spanking
pivec	pivovar	brewery
žabec	dívka	girl

Other variants especially in Moravia, formed outside BSD, are in common use.

gramec	gramofón	phonograph
kulec	kulečník	billiard
pinec	pingpong	table tennis
repec	reparát	repeated exam

Brno places have been named with this suffix -ec since BSD was first spoken till the present time, with eventually some forms disappearing, and some new ones being created.

Bílec	Bílovice	suburban town
Julc	Juliánov	a suburban district

Komec	ulice Komenského	a street name
komec	Kometa	club & field of the Brno soccer team
Pánc	Františkov	a railroad place name
Pilc	Špilberk	a castle name
Pisec	Pisárky	a suburban district
Rozmec	Rozmarýn	a variety club name
Švunkec	Dělnický dům	a Workers'Hall name

The declension indicates that the -e- alternates with zero, although not regularly:
k Plechcu, Avcu,Rivcu, but also na Gelbecu, Oltecu, Rotecu (Nováček 1929:19).

Today new forms continue the traditional popularity of this -ec suffix:

ajrec	vaječný koňak	egg cognac
alkec	alkohol	alcohol
altec	alternátor	alternator
baskec	košíková	basketball
difec	diferenciál	power shaft
jachtec	jachtklub	yacht club
kafec	kavárna	coffee house
kantec	kantýna	restaurant
labec	laboratoř	laboratory
šmetec	motýlek	butterfly
tachec	tachometr	tachometer
varbec	wartburg	car (type)

Also popular are derived forms such as

bimbec	úd	organ
čtverec	čtyřka	four
ďánec	dík	thanks
širec	šírák	guy
šťavec	pozdrav čau	greetings

Now rare forms are those belonging to the old plotna vocabulary, such as

apec	záchod	washroom
flandec	kněz	priest
katec	katecheta	church official
luchec	díra	hole
retec	záchraná stanice	First Aid Station
šalec	tramvaj	streetcar
tratec	chodník	walkway

3.4.3. The suffix -oš

The suffix -oš is typically Eastern Moravian which appears in many names e.g. Bartoš, Kardoš, Uroš, Miloš (cf. in Polish Dlugosz, and also in Hungarian Lájos, Sipos). The suffix is sometimes used in abbreviations and in native derivations, as

blboš	hlupák	fool
cigoš	cigán	gypsy
dvacoš	dvacet haléřů	twenty hellers

frfloš	nespokojenec	negative person
kapoš	kapesník	handkerchief
kmitoš	neposeda	hyperactive person
padoš	padesát haléřů	fifty hellers
pakoš	hlupák	fool
Taloš	ital	Italian
vykoš	vychovatel	tutor
zámoš	zámečník	machinist

However, this suffix is much more common in the adaptation and domestication of foreign words

acylpoš	acylpyrin	aspirin
áloše	alimenty	alimony
bernoš	bernardýn	St. Bernard dog
briloš	briliant	brilliant thing/person
Dikoš	Dikobraz	a humorous periodical
ekzoš	ekzém	eczema
fetoš	narkoman	drug user
flegmoš	flegmatik	phlegmatic person
hakoš	1.haknkrajcer	swastika
	2.němec	German
chuloš	chuligán	hooligan
impoš	impotent	impotent person
matroš	materiál	material
porcoš	porcelán	porcelain
praktoš	praktikábl	pallet
penoš	penicilín	penicillin

The variant -ouš in Czech dialects which is a synonym to -óš, also common in Czech dialects, in BSD exaggerates the more depreciative denotation of words:

kapouš	kapitalista	capitalist
pacouš	pacient	patient
termouš	"teplý"	homosexual
venouš	1.úd 2.blb	1.organ 2.fool

In the plotna vocabulary the suffix -oš was less frequent, and has mostly depreciative meaning:

flignoš	chytrák	deceiver
héroš	důstojník	army officer
kiloš	zima	cold
tágoš	nádeník	helper
vagoš	vagabund	vagabond

3.4.4. The suffix -čit

The verb ending -čit, occurring after a consonant, does not show such aggressive productivity as we see in the previous suffixes; it occasionally alternates with endings -nit, -at:

lochčit se/	smát se	laugh
lochnit/	smát se	laugh
lochat	smát se	laugh
zabrenčit/	zaplatit	pay
zabrénovat	zaplatit	pay

Some verbs became part of OČ:

fachčit	pracovat	work
zmerčit	uvidět	see

others were created under influence of new technology and English:

kopčit	1.kopírovat	copy
	2.fotit	take photographs
spíkčit	mluvit cizím jazykem	speak foreign language

However, the lexicon of plotna (Nováček 1929:59-74) had a rich listing of such words, many of which are no longer used:

brenčit	snímat v kartách	cut the card deck
durchčit	probdít noc	stay awake through the night
ferbčit	hrát ferbla	play card game
flončit	honit parádu	show off
grýnčit	spát venku	sleep outside
kokčit	pracovat	work
kolčit	tancovat	dance
makčit	dělat	work
murčit	nadávat	swear
sončit	potřebovat	need
šlofčit	spát	sleep
šmetrčit	povídat	talk
ternčit	1.bít 2.mlátit	beat

typlčit/	jít	go
typlovat	jít	go
ufachčit	udělat	make
vyblózčit	vypít	drink up
vyfajfčit se	vyfláknout se	forget about it
zabrenčit/	zaplatit	pay
zacálčit	zaplatit	pay
zdekčit	zmizet	get lost
vyrajmčit/	1.vyklidit	1.move out
	2.vykrást	2.rob
vyramčit	1.vyklidit	1.move out
	2.vykrást	2.rob
hrbolčit/	souložit	copulate
rumlčit/	souložit	copulate
sajfčit/	souložit	copulate
šaščit	souložit	copulate

3.5 - BSD Common Lexicon

BSD is known at least passively perhaps by almost all Brno citizens, regardless of their social status; some words and expressions of its vocabulary are common and part of the speech of all age groups, e.g.

hodit voko	podívat se	to peek
chytnót slinu	dostat žízeň	get thirsty
kalit vodu	zavazet	to be in the way

kos	chlápek	guy
kocna	dívka	girl
lauf	rande,schůzka	date
levá hokna	špatná práce	bad work
mlátit vo zem	lhát	to lie
nemít šajnu	nevědět	to have no idea
plichta	remize	draw
rychna	smrad	stink
řízek	silný chlap	strong guy
šalina	tramvaj	streetcar
su sólo	jsem sám	I am alone
žádná křeč	jen klid,	no problem

Other expressions are less common and are used more sporadically:

být kibi	hrát karty	to play cards
dostat miksnu	být zbit	to get beaten up
chálka	jídlo	food
kelcny	zuby	teeth
lajvont	správný	right
pedy	boty	shoes
štógl	tisíc	thousand
savana hokna	pozdravení	greetings!

3.6. Foreign Language Influences

The creation of some words and expressions is by borrowing from original foreign language sources. Some are common to many other Slavic dialects. Beside obvious languages such as Standard Czech and German, we find German slang and Romani influence in a large number of words. Sources for the following are from Nováček (1929), Utěšený (1989), Jelínek (1990), and Krčmová (1993); these sources also give the etymological origins cited, some of which appear uncertain.

3.6.1. Examples of German words are the following:

BSD	SČ	English
fotr	otec	father
fusakle	ponožky	socks
foršus	záloha	deposit
hokna	práce	work
kaltna	zima,chladno	cold
luft	vzduch	air
lochna	díra	hole
lont	venkov	country
mébl	nábytek	furniture
mutra	matka	mother

rauchčit	kouřit	to smoke
rychtovat	nachystat se	to get ready
regna	déšť	rain
šlófčit	spát	to sleep
šlohnót	ukrást	to steal
šmakovat	chutnat	to taste
špizovat	sledovat	to spy
špórovat	spořit	to save
šrop	malé dítě	child
vergl	špatný stroj	faulty machine
zoncna	slunce	sun

3.6.2. The Romani is the language of the Gypsies or Rom, who came into Europe and Czechoslovakian territory from Central India, where ancestors of the present generations lived their nomadic life of singers and musicians. The language of Czechoslovak Gypsies was often a "mixture" with influence from other languages in the countries in which they lived and travelled: German, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian (Lesný 1934:606). Their language in BSD survives in few words only:

čórnót,čórovat	ukrást	to steal
čokl	pes	dog
čurc,čúro	nůž	knife
love	peníze	money

3.6.3. However the influence of other languages such as English is now much more productive. English expressions new to BSD document how prestigious the dialect is in the mosaic of the Brno language environment:

dečmen	deka	blanket
dolcky	dolary	dollars
levingston	je to špatné	not good

The popularity of English has been noticed in recent decades. Any borrowings from other languages than Russian which represented the hated mandatory force were welcome. Thus places and other words were named with English words, sometimes by straight translations, and other times using analogy.

Blekfild	Černá pole	a city section
fet	pijatika	fete
fetingr	piják	drunkard
fetoš	1.piják	1.drunkard
	2.narkoman	2.user of drugs
goldna	zlato	gold
négr	švorc=bez peněz	person without money
norton	notorik	notorious person
song	píseň	song
šlinda	skluzavka	slide
šlindat	klouzat se	to slide

špizmon	sledující páry	"Peeping Tom"
tunel	podraz	deceit
vajnoš	víno	wine
vajnošál	víno	wine
zonka	písnička	little song

3.6.4. Other languages appear only scarcely in BSD. The original word hantýrka is Yiddish; kokumlošen is also from Yiddish:
Kochemer lošén = řeč chytrých = language of clever people or chesenkól with the same meaning (Nováček 1929:55).
The plotna lexicon contained a few Yiddish words such as:

haber	spojenec	ally
chabr	společníci	allies
chakec	dovedný,chytrý	skilled,clever
jóbl	signál,výstraha	signal,warning
kajfl	na dluh	on credit
tof	zlodějská lucerna	thief's lantern

Some other words of hebrew origin are not used any more; most of them are replaced by native words.

Italian influence is documented only in few words

grátis	zadarmo	free of charge
Monte bú	Kraví hora	a name of mountain
Monte cap	Kozí horka	a name of hill
sončit	potřebovat	need
Taloš	ital	Italian

Similarly French words appeared very rarely in the BSD lexicon:

kmin	lhář	liar
komplic	kamarád	buddy
labéta	potvora	"bête noire"
pas,pasový	je to špatný,pryč	no good,gone
Pasingl	hotel Passage/Slovan	a name of hotel
pugéta	kytice	bunch of flowers

From Polish we can find in the Plotna vocabulary the words

gemba	ústa,huba	mouth

and Hungarian such words as

šokár	nápad	idea
trol	těhotná	pregnant

Russian words before World War Two were more popular in Plotna lexicon, but they lost their prestige during the communist dictatorship. Words which would be used in BSD in recent years were more of degrading and satiric nature.

děnky	peníze	money
jebat	souložit	copulate
kolky	ruce	hands
krym	vězení	jail

3.6.5. Many other words are a combination of borrowing and adaptation. The most popular word for Brno speakers, šalina "streetcar", has an unusual suggested etymology, namely, that this word has two roots, using the suffix -sche of German word elektrische "electric", and the Czech nativized English word 'line'. Streetcar transportation began in Brno on October 21,1890. The licence for service was given to the Austrian company Österreichische Union - Elektrizitätsgesellschaft. Thus by combining the form scheline and adaptation into Czech form we obtained šalina (Jelínek 1990:18). Other Czech words for streetcar elektrika, cf. German elektriche, tramvaj cf. English tram and way, and the newer sputnik cf. Russian word for satellite; these indicate that Czech language has not found its own native word which was accepted into general use in its lexicon.

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Language and cultural values do not have to develop in the same rate or direction, and the Moravian BSD represents a striking example of the regionally oriented tradition, and is unusual even for places where local dialects were established. The former negative attitudes to the language of the "street", which was associated with non-literary forms of everyday speech, changed into the acceptance of this form of interdialect as an expression of a different ways of life. Viewing BSD as being a valid part of the general means of communication presents a challenge to purists.

The spontaneous everyday expressions of BSD provide a promising outlook for the development of the dialect; its response to new changes, reacting almost immediately in naming places, things, or people, thus constantly enlarging its lexicon, establishes its position as the "prestige dialect". A partial phonetic acceptance of OČ in the Central Moravian territory, as well as the postwar decline of the former influence of German vocabulary, has made BSD more widespread and understood. Yet by accepting new popular and "trendy" words, together with the lifestyle of its speakers, BSD maintains a special place in the urban community.

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APPENDIX IA

A POSTCARD OF BRNO

Descriptive names of places in BSD and SČ (on the obverse).

pozdrav ze štatlu	pozdrav z Brna	greetings from Brno downtown
Špéna	hrad Špilberk	castle name
Rola	Hlavní nádraží	Central Railroad Station
Čára	ulice Česká	street name
Zelňák	Zelný trh	market place
Monte Bú	Kraví hora	mountain name
Prígl	Brněnská přehrada	dam name

APPENDIX IB

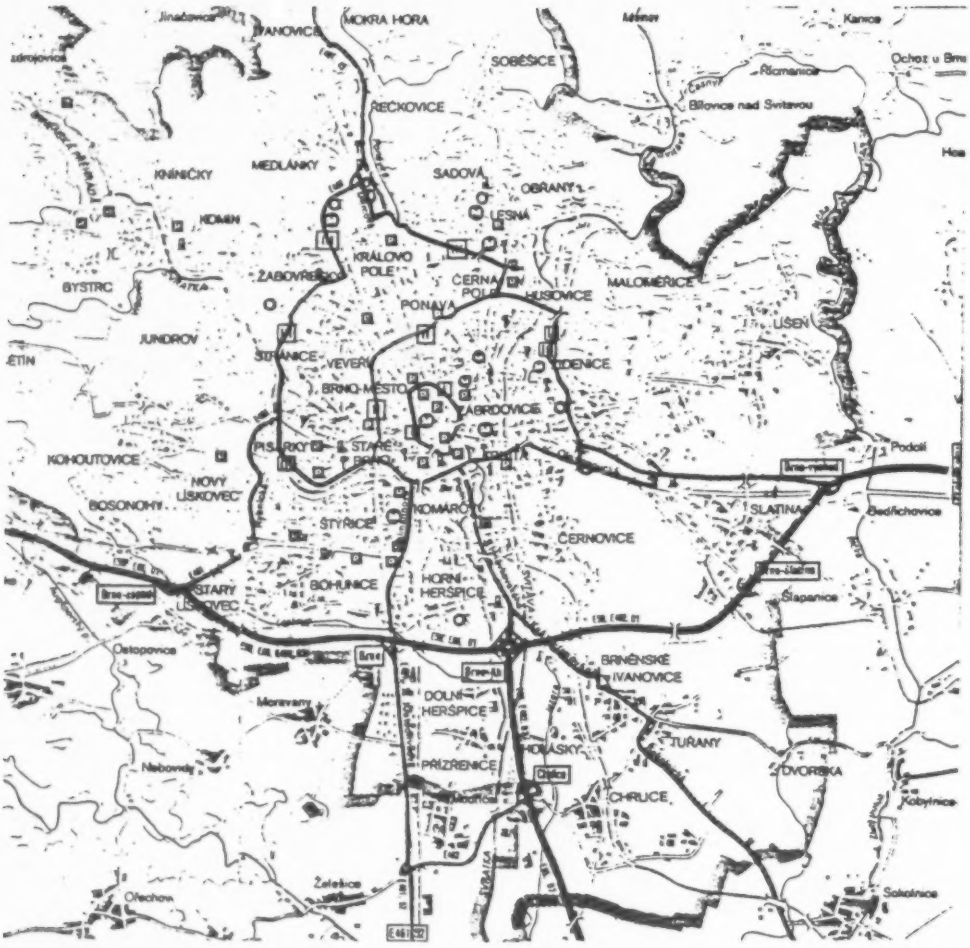
TRNKY-BRNKY

A Moravian monthly periodical of fun and humor, which often prints BSD stories and jokes.

APPENDIX IC

MAP OF BRNO (1)

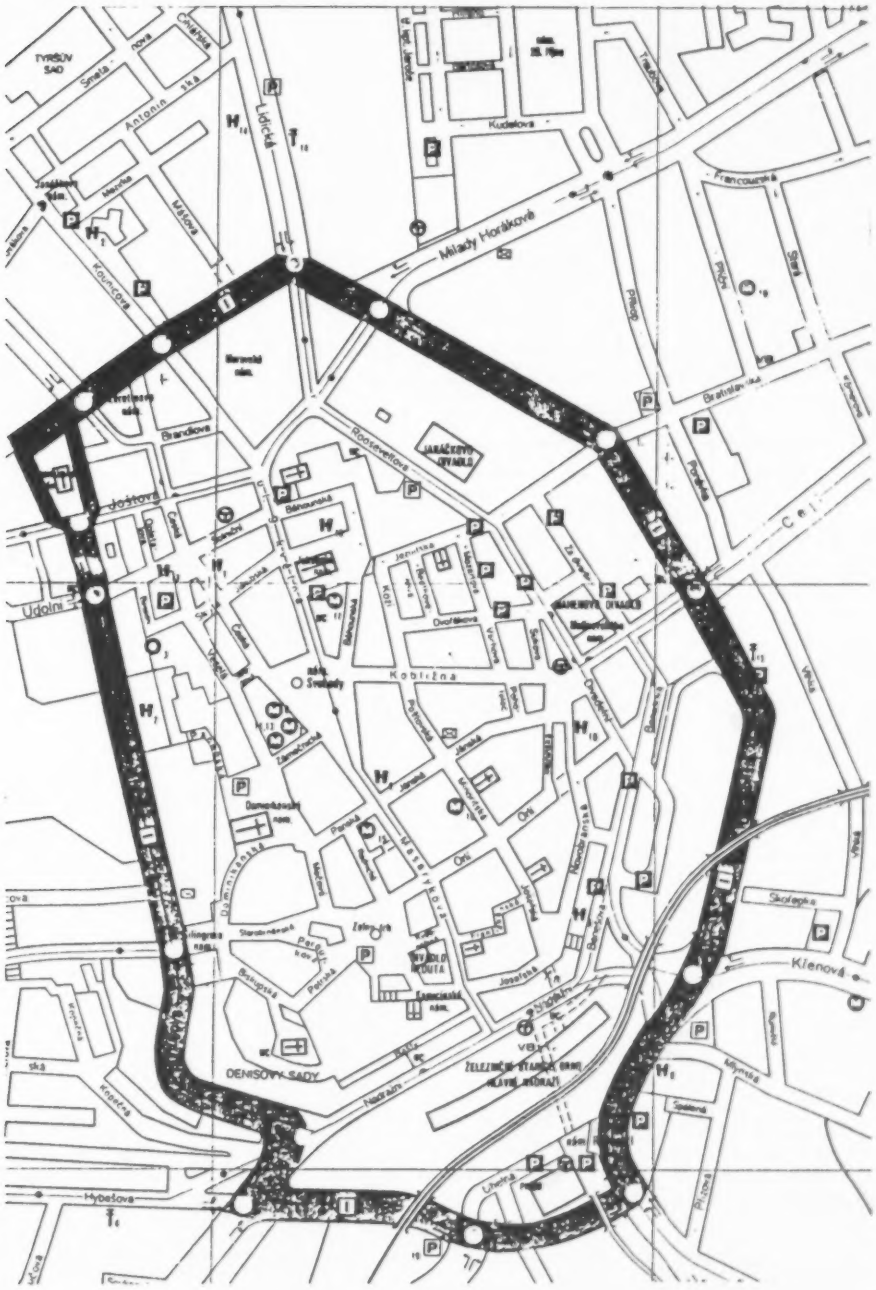
The City of Brno and its surrounding towns and villages.



APPENDIX ID

MAP OF BRNO (2)

The downtown area of Brno, the native territory of BSD.



APPENDIX IIA

THE DIVISIONS OF SHORT AND LONG VOWELS IN THE CENTRAL MORAVIAN DIALECTS.

The Czech language consists of many traditional dialects which have been spread throughout Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia for centuries and provide the evidence for linguistic and historical studies in various stages of language development. Each traditional dialect represents a spoken form of Czech language of people living in a specific territorial region, where each has specific features. In Czech the official codified form is Literary Czech based on the Central Bohemian dialect. However, this form is substantially different from Moravian dialects.

The Central Moravian dialects can be divided according to their geographical regions into the following areas (Havránek 1934; Bělič 1972):

Central - including the northern subgroup; Brno is in this area.

Southern - including the Horský dialect
the Znojmo dialect

Western - including the Zábřeh dialect
the Kunštát - Moravské Budějovice dialect

Eastern - including the Kojetín - Přerov dialect
the Čuhácký dialect
the Slavkov - Bučovice dialect

The Czech vowel system in Literary language is based on two systems of 5 short and 5 long vowels:

i/í, e/é, a/á, o/ó, u/ú.

The Central Moravian (Hanák) dialects have a divergent distribution of their vowel system.

A. The short vowel system (SVS)

Bělič (1972) in his work on Czech dialectology classifies dialects according to their type of vowel system; this does not coincide with the geographical distribution. He modified Havránek's scheme of short vowels in the Central Moravian dialects. His system is divided into three dialect types (two of them with further subtypes), where each type represents a different number of short vowels;

Type I = 7 short vowels: i,u,e,o,ê,ô,a.[1]

Type II = 6 short vowels: i,ë,ö,e,o,a.

Type III = 5 short vowels: i,u,e,o,a.

Differences among types and their variants in the short vowel system are formed mostly by vowels from *y, *u or *i, and y < i.

Type I - instead of y,u, this type has special phonemes ê,ô.

Type IIa - y formed a distinct phoneme, however (if it

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[1] The symbol ^ as in ê, ô is used for phonemes with wide pronunciation; and ë, ö for those with narrow pronunciation (Havránek 1934:165).

changed) u merged with the old o.

Type IIb - instead of y,u this type has e,o merged with old *e, *o; however, i and also i < y changed into θ, new i,u have been formed by shortening of í,ú.

Type IIc - instead of y,u this type has a special phoneme ë (ê/θ/y), however, the old u is preserved.

Type IIIa - instead of y,u has e,o similar to type IIb, however, the old i is preserved.

Type IIIb - instead of y has e, however, u is preserved.

Type IIIc - y merged with i, and u is preserved.

Geographically, the areas represented are as follows:

Type I - the central group of Central Moravian (Hanák) dialects, with Prostějov inside the territory of the area among cities of Zábřeh, Šternberk, Olomouc, Vyškov, Boskovice and Jevíčko.

Type IIa - the area south of Brno around Náměště and as far as Rousínov, and continue south east, where it merges with type IIIa.

Type IIb - the area of Znojmo county.

Type IIc - east of Olomouc and Prostějov, including Přerov and Kojetín; then also around Zábřeh in central and northern area; and also around Pavlov located northwest of Velké Meziříčí, and around Brtnice located southeast of Jihlava.

Type IIIa - overlaps the southwest area of type I, and the

eastern section of type I joins type IIIb.

Type IIIb - overlaps type IIIa in an eastern strip attached to the area of type I, and continues to south.

Type IIIc - the surrounding area nortwest of Zábřeh, further south around Letovice, Kunštát, Velké Meziříčí, Třebíč, Moravské Budějovice and also east of the central region from Slavkov, Bučovice to Dambořice, Kroměříž, Kojetín and Přerov.

B. The long vowel system (LVS).

The distribution of long vowels is much simplier. Throughout the whole territory there are only two different systems with a third minor type. The system of long vowels of the Central Moravian (Hanák) dialects can be divided into three types, similar to the system of short vowels according to Bělič's scheme. However, since several types of long and short vowels reflect different numbers of vowels, they are here matched closely to their geographical territory.

The system of long vowels is following:

Type Ia = 3 vowels: é,á,ó

Type Iaa = 3 vowels: é,á,ó, however í after c,s,z.

Type Iaaa = 3 vowels: í,á,ú

Type II = 2 vowels: é,ó=á [2]

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[2] i.e., a simple vowel sometimes realized as [ó] and sometimes as [á]

Type III = 5 vowels: í,é,á,ó,ú

The Central Moravian (Hanák) dialect type I short vowel system (SVS) corresponds with type I long vowel system (LVS). However, the type I-LVS covers also the expanded territory to the north around Zábřeh, to the east as far as Kojetín - Přerov, and in the south the whole southern region from Moravské Budějovice, Třebíč, Velké Meziříčí, Kunštát, Boskovice, Vyškov, Dambořice to borders of the East Moravian dialects.

The type Iaa-LVS area is that of the Znojmo dialect, corresponding type IIb-SVS.

Type Iaaa-LVS covers the area of the Čuhácký dialect, corresponding type IIIab-SVS.

Type II-LVS covers the area south of Brno around Náměště as far as Rousínov corresponding type IIa-SVS.

Type III-LVS covers the territory south of the central part of type I including mostly the region of type IIIabc-SVS.

The schematic map which follows shows:

A = the system of short vowels

B = the system of long vowels

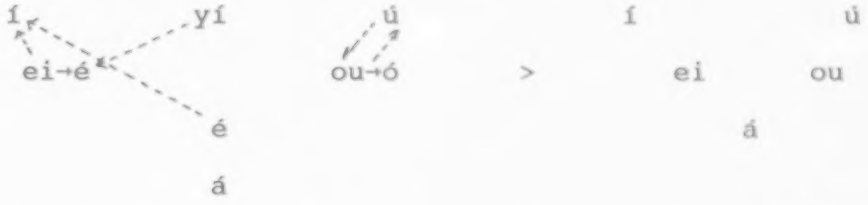
Type Ia/Iaa/Iaaa has been highlited in light grey

Type II in vertical stripes

Type III in horizontal stripes

Shades were used for a contrast to signify the difference between those two systems.

The development of long vowels in Czech language has been described by Lamprecht (1968) and Bělič (1972) in the following system, where dotted lines indicated historical changes. These changes resulted in the following vowel-system from which all Czech dialect vowel-system are derived:



The Central Moravian dialect (5 vowels) is different from the above:

í ú

ei→é ou→ó

á

The Central Moravian (Hanák) dialect (3 vowels) is simple:

ei→é ou→ó

á

The Čuhácký dialect (close to Olomouc and Prostějov) has also 3 vowels, however different from the other 3 vowel system:

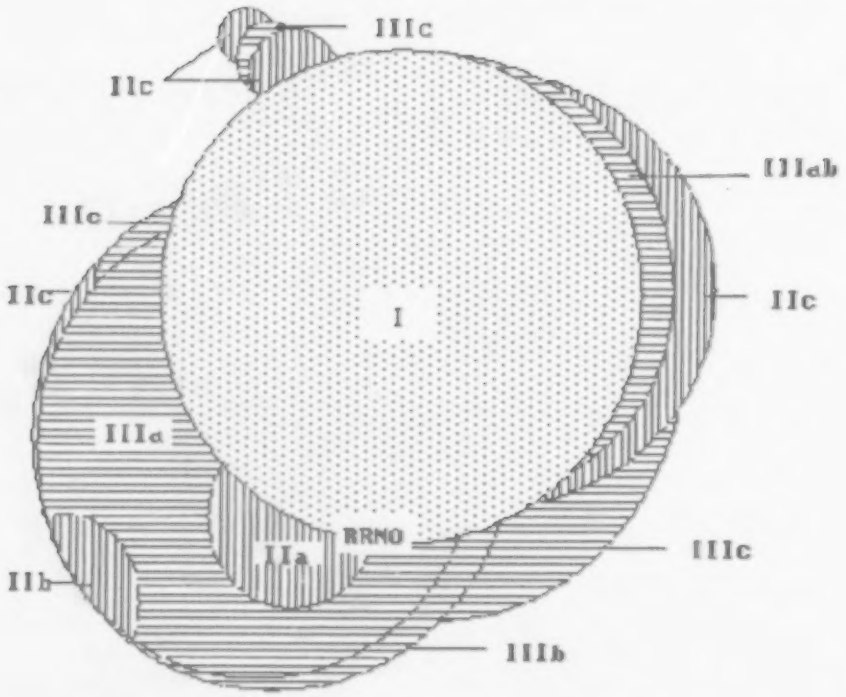
ei→í ou→ú

á

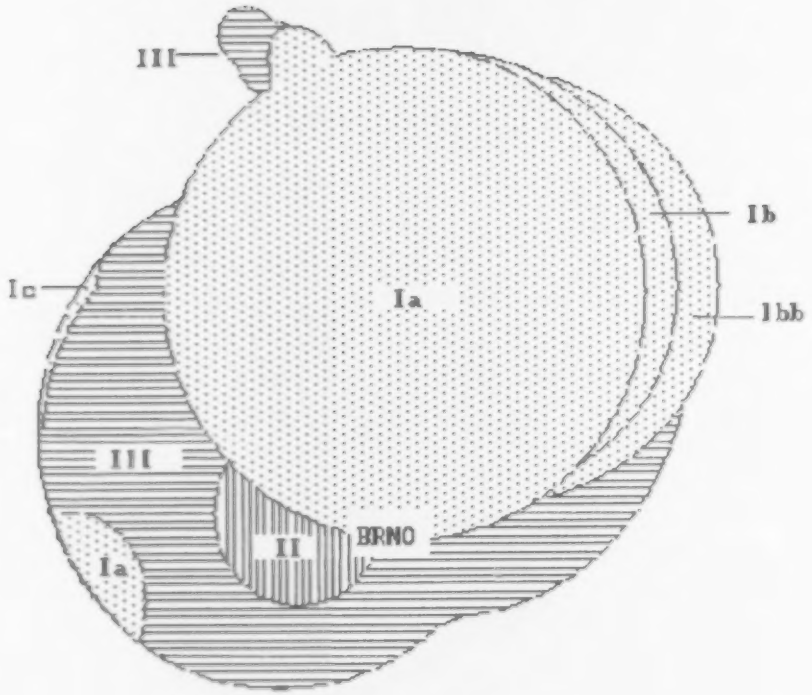
The dialect south of Brno, around Blučina has only 2 vowels:

é ou→ó=á

A. THE SHORT VOWEL SYSTEM IN CENTRAL MORAVIAN DIALECTS.



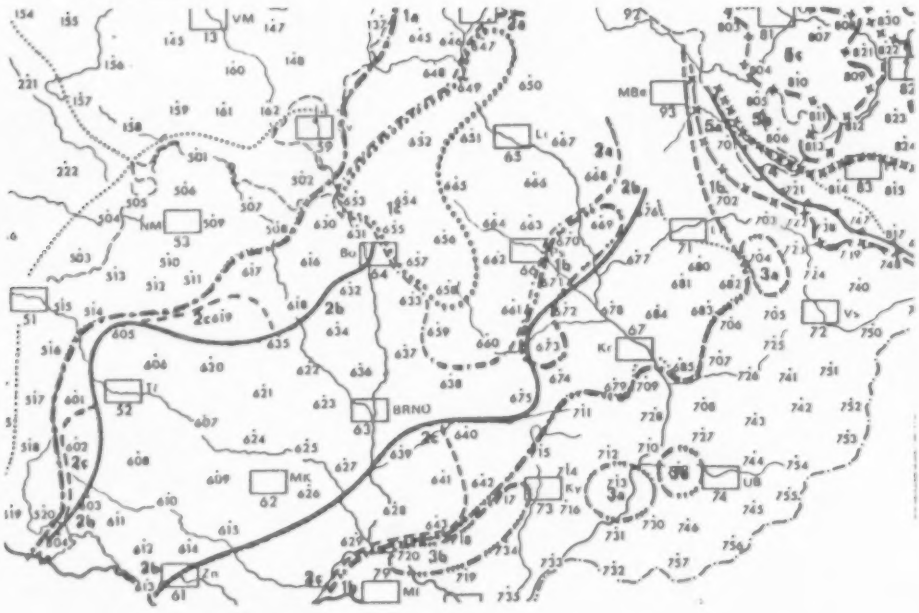
B. THE LONG VOWEL SYSTEM IN CENTRAL MORAVIAN DIALECTS.



APPENDIX IIB

MAPS OF PHONOLOGICAL ISOGLOSSES IN MORAVIA.

These maps are taken from Český jazykový atlas I. (1992) Praha: Academia.



D1a oj, ou × á, é (*vých.*)
hloupej, vejce × hlópé, více — *čes. nář. × stř̌m. nář.*
též é × ę́
hlópé × hlą́pé — *615, 626, 628, 629*

D1b á, é × ý, í (<ý), ú (*vých.*)
hlópé × hlúpý (-í) — *stř̌m. nář. × vm. nář. a čuháckÝ ostrov*

D1c á, é × á, ę́ (*střed*)
hlópé × hlópę́ — *záp. část centr. stř̌m. nář.*

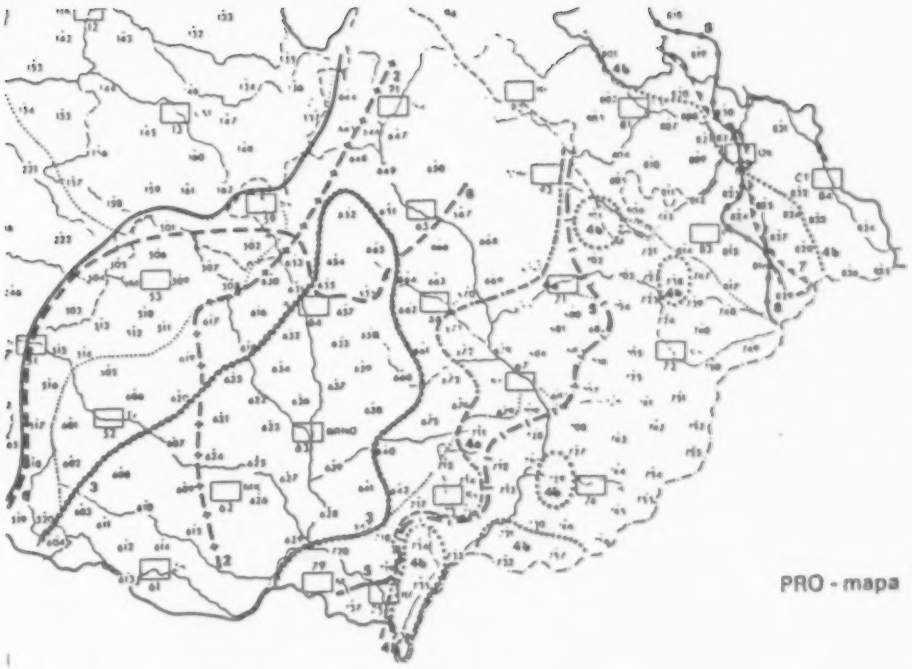
D2a i (<y), u × ę, ǫ́ (*střed*)
rębu, rǫka — *centr. stř̌m. nář.*

D2b i (<y), u (slovní základ i koncovka) × e, o (*střed*)
rebe (nom. pl.), roke (nom. pl.), neso (1. sg. prés.) — *stř. pruh stř̌m. nář.*
též y × o
rabo — *516, 643, 747*

D2c i (<y), u (jen koncové) × e, o
rybe (nom. pl.), kočko (akuz. sg) — *přiléhající úseky k 2b*

D3a ý, í (<ý), é × oj, ou a „nadměrné" oj (<ǫ), ou (<ǫ)
hloupej, třepka, roula — *kolréč. a dolská nář.*

D3b í (<ý) (jen koncové) × oj
hlópej — *dolská nář.*



PRO - mapa E

E1 **šť × šč** (*vých.*)
ešče, ščesťí — *čes. nář. × mor. a slez. nář.*

E2 **sch (< sh) × zh** (*vých.*)
zhoda — *čes. nář., jz. Morava × mor. a slez. nář.*

E3 **u- × hu- (ho-)** (*střed*)
humí (homí) (3. sg. přít. č.) — *stř. a již. část střm. nář.*

E4a **l × l, ł** (*vých.*) (*733, 756* jen jediné l)
lepił (3. sg. min. č.) — *vých. úsek střm. nář., vm. a slez. nář.*

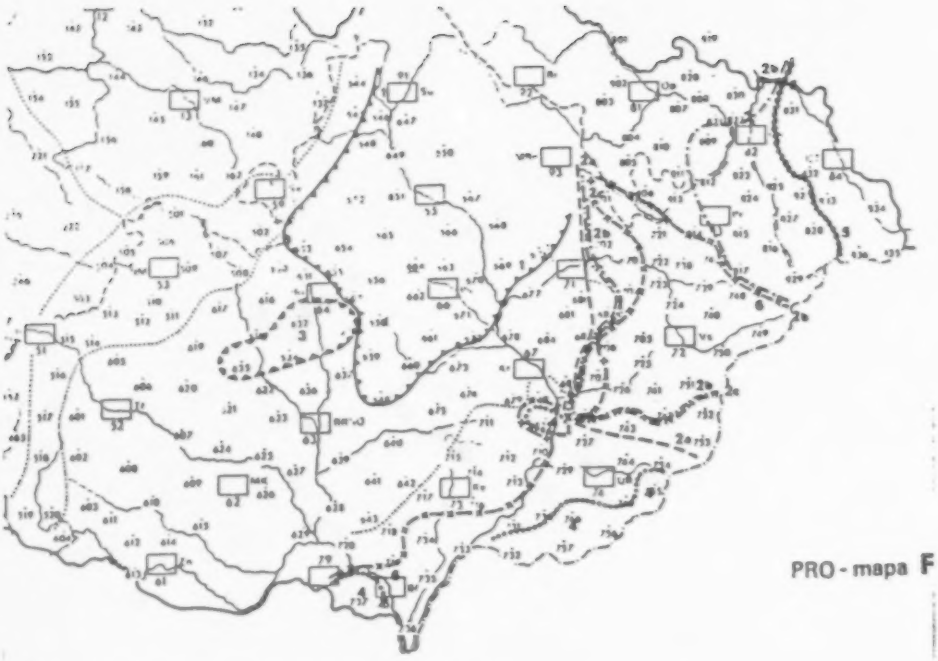
E4b **l, ł × l, u̯**
lepiu̯ (3. sg. min. č.) — *jv. a sev. okraje vm. nář., sv. část slez. nář.*

E5 **-é × -í** (úžení u tvrdých adjektiv) (*zdp.*)
dobrí pole — *vm. a slez. nář. × střm. a čes. nář.*

E6 **-'e × -'a** (neprovedená přehláska) (*vých.*)
kaša, jedla — *čes. nář., sz. Morava × mor. a slez. nář.*

E7 **oN, eN × uN, yN** (*vých.*)
honem × hunym — *vých. slez. nář.*

E8 **a (<á) × o** (*vých.*)
mokro trova — *vých. slez. nář.*



PRO - mapa F

F1 **i (po z, s, c, ž, š, č, ř, l) × e, ę** (*sev.*)
zema, selné, cebola, žev, šeje, učel, křevé (zęma, sęlné, cębola .
centr. střm. nář.: srov. **D2a)**

F2a **i × i, y (í × í, ý)** (*sv.*)
bílí, bili × bílý, byli — *sev. vm. a slez. nář.*

F2b **i, í (po ž, š, č, ř) × y, ý** (*střed*)
žyvy, šyje (3. sg. přít. č.), učyl (3. sg. min. č.), křyž
Valašsko, zdp. část slez. nář.

F2c **i, í (po z, s, c) × y, ý** (*sv.*)
muzyka, sylny, cygan — *Valašsko, slez. nář.*

F3 **o × u**
vukulu, kuza — *horský typ*

F4 **ř × r**
repa — *již. okraje vm. nář., 728*

F5 **hranice nářečí česko-polských** (1. relikty nosovek, 2. g, 3. k'i, g'i, 4. typ p'ec, ňeše, 5. typ krova, 6. zvratné se) (*vých.*)
m'yso, noga, k'ij — *sv. slez. nář.*

F6 **se × sa** (*vých.*)
bát sa — *vm. nář.*

APPENDIX III

A.LEXICON OF THE BRNO "STREET DIALECT"

The sources for this lexicon are: Nováček 1929
Krčmová 1993a,1993b
Jelínek 1990
Utěšený 1989
Trnky-Brnky 1992-1994

The lexicon is arranged in alphabetical order (according to the Czech alphabet). For comparative purposes, each BSD form is followed by its Czech literary counterpart and an English translation.

BSD lexicon	Literary Czech	English
A		
acylpoš	acylpyrin	aspirin
ajrec	vaječný koňak	egg cognac
ajzna	jehla	needle
aloše	alimenty	alimony
alkec	alkohol	alcohol,liquor
altec	alternátor	alternator
Antec	ulice Antonína Slavíčka	an Avenue name
apec	záchod	washroom
aport	záchod	washroom
Augec	Lužánky	park
augle	1.oči	1.eyes
	2.brýle	2.glasses
B		
bagrovat	jíst	to eat
bahno	pivo	beer
bakelit	černoch	black man
bakeliťák	černoch	black man
balda	1.vesničan	country man
	2.klacek	stick
	3.pohlavní úd	male genitals
balóny	prsa	female breast
banďouch	břicho	belly
barva	ulevení,prd	fart
baskec	košíková	basketball
baštit	věřit	to believe
baterky	1.oči	eyes
	2.modré pod očima	black eye
batles	bítlsák	fan of Beatles
bauch	břicho	belly
bauchec	břicho	belly
bazmek	nepotřebný krám	junk
bedna	1.hlava	head
	2.televize	television
befel	potvrzení	receipt
benál	benzin	gas
beneli	benzin	gas
bergl	kopec	hill
bernoš	bernardýn	dog
betálný	výborný	excellent
betelný	výborný	excellent
betla	postel	bed
beton	jistě,určitě	for sure
betonový	jistě,určitě	for sure

bévák	byt	apartment
biča	polévka	soup
biflovat	učit se	to learn
Bílec	Bílovice	suburban town
bims	chleba	bread
bimza	špatná karta	bad card
bimbec	úd	male organ
binec	nepořádek	mess
Blajchec	Na Bělidle	suburban area
Blajkec	Modřice	village
blboš	hlupák	fool
blča	polévka	soup
Blekfíld	Černá pole	suburban area
bočmen	mimo	next to
bóda	1.podraz	deceit
	2.léčka	trap
	3.škola	school
	4.domov	home
bóchač	dělník	worker
bóchat	pracovat	work
bokovka	mimo	besides
bomba	láhev alkoholu	bottle of liquor
bonzovat	balamutit	talk nonsense
bonznót	udat	to inform
bonzák	udavač	informer
borec	chlap	guy
bourák	velké auto	expensive car
brajgl	nepořádek	mess
brázda	řada	line
brenčit	snímat v kartách	to cut card deck
bretle	lyže	ski
briloš	briliantní,perfektní	brilliant,perfect
brko	1.noha	leg
	2.pohlavní úd	male genitals
brzda	chleba	bread
bugr	hluk	noise
buk	homosexuál	gay
bukál	homosexuál	gay
bušit	pracovat	work
buzík	homosexuál	gay
buzuluk	homosexuál	gay
bůra	pět korun	five crowns
burgla	motocykl	motorbike

C

cajdák	pomalá muzika,píseň	slow music,song
cajky	věci	things
camrat	vytahovat se,chlubit se	show off
canc	bezcenná listina	valueless
cancat	hloupě mluvit	to talk stupid
cány	hloupé řeči	stupid talk

casnovat	třepat	shake
cavyky	okolky,drahoty	reluctance
cecky	prsa	female breast
cédák	koupaliště	swimming pool
cech	útrata	expense
cemr	zadek	buttocks
cetl	potvrzení	receipt
cibule	hodinky	watch
cígo	cigareta	cigarette
cigoš	cigán	gypsy
cimra	místnost	room
córák	osobní vlak	slow train
cunda	míč	ball
cunt	tip,oznámení	hint,report
cvaknót	1.zaplatit	to pay
	2.napít se	to drink
	3.něco někam dát	to misplace something

Č

čajznót	ukrást	to steal
čišál	číšník	waiter
čórnót	ukrást	to steal
čórovat	ukrást	to steal
čapat	chytat	to catch
čára	hranice	border
Čárka	Česká ulice	a name of street
Čára	Česká ulice	a name of street
čauec	pozdravení	greeting
čechr	pivo	beer
čechrovat	pít pivo	to drink beer
červ	červené víno	red wine
čocky	brýle	glasses
čočmeny	brýle	glasses
čokl	pes	dog
čoch	hospoda	pub
čtverec	čtyřka	four
čubrnět	dívat se překvapeně	to stare
čumnět	dívat se	to look at
čuňa	ústa,huba	mouth
čurc	nůž	knife
čúro	nůž	knife
čurina	legrace	fun
čvaňhák	cigáro,doutník	cigar

D

dečmen	deka	blanket
dederón	Němec	German
deka	1.smrad	stink
	2.zatažená obloha	cloudy sky
dekl	přikrývka hlavy	cap,hat
deklovat	utéci	run away
desatero	1.pivo desítka	beer (brand)
	2.tramvaj desítka	streetcar #10
diamonka	baterka	flashlight
difec	diferenciál	power shaft
Dikoš	Dikobraz	a periodical name
dlabat	nestát o to	without care
dlachnit	osahávat	to touch someone
dohantýrovat	domluvit	to communicate
dolcky	dolary	dollars
domáknót se	dozvědět se	to find out
dotlačit	přinést	to bring
dovalit	přinést	to bring
dózna	hlava	head
drek	šmejd	junk
dudy	ňadra	breast
durchčit	spát	to sleep
dvacoš	dvacet haléřů	twenty hellers
dvojka	dva	two
dyňa	hlava	head
džanky	džíny	jeans
džeksny	džíny	jeans
džekyl	chlápek	guy
džignót	něco někam dát	to misplace
Džungle	domy pod Stránskou skálou	a district name

Ď

ďík	dík,děkuji	thanks
ďíkánec	dík	thanks

E

eklovat se	nelíbit se	to disgust
ekna	ekonomická škola	School of Economy
ekzoš	ekzém	eczema

F

fabala	továrna	factory
fagan	dareba,uličník	street child
facha	práce	work
fachčit	pracovat	to work
fajfka	noha	leg

fajrák	oheň	fire
fáro	auťák	automobile
fecat	pumpovat	to pump
fecna	tisícikoruna	thousand bill
fédry	strach	fear
fechtl	moto Pionýr	moped
fela	rána mimo	misfire
felit se	netrefit se	to miss
ferbl	potvrzení	receipt
ferbčit	hrát ferbla	to play card game
fet	pijatika	drinking party
fetingr	piják,alkoholik	drunkard
fetoš	1.piják,alkoholik	drunkard
	2.narkoman	drug user
fetoši	narkomani	drug users
filáč	dívka	girl
filcovaná	osahávaná	touched
filcovat	ohmatávat	to touch
filé	dívka	girl
filec	dívka	girl
filka	dívka	girl
firhaňky	záclony	curtains
fišla	ryba	fish
fízl	policista	policeman
fízlárna	policejní stanice	police station
flandec	kněz	priest
flastr	trest	punishment
Fléda	tančírna "Kabaret u netopýra"	dance hall
flegmoš	flegmatik	phlegmatic person
flek	1.místo	place
	2.peněženka	wallet,purse
flétna	1.řidičský průkaz	driver licence
	2.občanka	personal I.D.
	3.doklad	identification
fligna	finta,lest	trick
flignoš	chytrák	deceiver
flígr	křídlo	wing
flončit	honit parádu	show off
flósek	lístek,vstupenka	ticket
flusat	plivat	to spit
fógl	malý kluk	brat
fókačka	cigareta	cigarette
fóknót	1.ujet,utéct	run away
	2.něco někam dát	to misplace
	3.odpískat zápas	to referee match
fóršus	záloha	deposit
fotr	otec	father
frak	kabát	coat
frc	zastavárna	pawn shop
frfloš	nespokojenec	negative person
frk	vtip	joke

ftruknót	vtrhnout	to break in
fuchtla	žena nevalné pověsti	lady tramp
fusky	ponožky	socks
fusakle	ponožky	socks
fusna	noha	leg
futrovat	jíst,cpát se	eat

G

gábl	jídlo	food
gáblovat	jíst	to eat
Gampl	stánek na náměstí Svobody	building (now demolished)
gampl	hříbek	mushroom
gebeňa	hlava	head
gebula	hlava	head
gebuňa	hlava	head
gébiš	zadek	buttocks
gecnót	sednout	to sit down
Gelbec	Žlutý kopec	hill
giňál	chleba	bread
glajze	koleje	railroad tracks
glét	úřední listina	official document
glgačka	pijatika	drinking party
glgat	pít, opíjet se	to drink
glgna	pijan	drunkard
glocna	hlava	head
glofna	kytara	guitar
glózna	jazyk	tongue
goldna	zlato	gold
gólka	svatba	wedding
gómnót	uvidět	to see
grátis	zadarmo	free
gramec	gramafón	phonograph
grilka	svatba	wedding
gróňat	spát	to sleep
gryml	kámen	rock
grýnčit	spát venku	to sleep out of doors

H

haba[ůra	podfuk,švindl	trick
habrůvka	noha	leg
háček	práce	work
hadr	tisícikoruna	thousand crown bill
hajfa	dívka	girl
hajzl	záchod	washroom
hakl	práce	work
hakoš	1.haknkrajcer 2.němec	swastika German

haksna	noha	leg
haluza	ruka	hand,arm
Hambec	domy,které byly v místě sídliště Vinohrady	a district name
hamovat	brzdit	to brake
hamstnót	prudce šlápnout	to step suddenly
hangár	stan	tent
hantec	mluva	speech
hantýrovat	mluvit	to speak
hára	vlasy	hair
harizony	vlasy	hair
hároš	vlasatec	man with long hair
hašek	1.hašiš	hashish
	2.vložka	tampon
hecovat	provokovat	to provoke
helfnót	pomoci	to help
hémon	policista	policeman
hercna	srdce	heart
héroš	důstojník	army officer
hic	parno,vedro	heat
hicna	parno,vedro	heat
hlásit	říkat	to talk
hnát	okončetina	limb
hofírek	mladý nezkušený hoch	lad,"greenhorn"
hokna	práce	work
hoknit	pracovat	to work
hóknót	říci	to talk
holpec	společně	together
hópat	lhát,balamutit	to lie
hózále	kalhoty	pants
hózny	kalhoty	pants
hradčany	stokoruna	hundred crown bill
hrča	1.boule	bump
	2.hlupačka	stupid girl
hřbet	venkovan	country folk
hrbolčit	souložit	to copulate
hučet	1.nadávat	to swear
	2.blbě vykládat	to talk foolish
hulajzna	pěkné děvče	nice girl
hulit	1.kouřit	to smoke
	2.rychle se pohybovat	to move quickly
hůlka	pěkné děvče	nice girl

CH

chajda	chata	cottage
chálka	jídlo	food
chálkovat	jíst	to eat
chálovat	jíst	to eat
chechtáče	peníze	money

chrupna	spaní, spánek	sleep
chuloš	chuligán	hooligan

I

impoš	impotent	impotent person
ingóst	úředník	official

J

jachtec	jachtklub	yacht club
jár	rok	year
jasný	souhlas	O.K.
jedy	vymyšlené řeči	made up stories
jebat	1.souložit	copulate
	2.kašlat na něco	without care
Jobsko	Jundrov	a suburb name
jodovky	oči	eyes
jóžl	kabát	coat
juhan	mladý nezkušený hoch	male virgin
Julc	Juliánov	a suburban district name

K

ká	koruna	crown
kačena	koruna	crown
kačeny	peníze	money
kábr	chlap	guy
kafábl	kavárna	coffee house
kafec	kavárna	coffee house
kachláče	pomník na náměstí Rudé armády (nyní Moravské)	a statue name
kajlař	ziskuchtivec	gainer
kajlovat	vymámit	to gain
kalit	jít,jet rychle	to go quickly
kalósek	mladý hoch,dítě	lad
kaltna	zima,chladno	cold
kaltnový	studený	cold
kameň	vězení	jail
kamoš	kamarád	friend
kanál	sprosťák	vulgar fellow
kandelábr	sloup,pouliční lampa	street light
kantec	kantýna	restaurant
kapela	kapavka	venereal disease
kapelník	kapavka	venereal disease
kapoš	kapesník	handkerchief
kapouš	1.kapitalista	capitalist
	2.chamtivec	grasping fellow
kapric	naschvál	out of spite
katec	katecheta	church official
kelcny	zuby	teeth

kéma	kamarád	buddy
kendat	klábosit	to talk foolish
Kénik	Královo pole	a suburb name
kél	kapusta	cabbage
kér	byt	apartment
Kchajzec	Wilsonův les	a park name
kchán	nůž	knife
kibicovat	mluvit do karet	to hint in cards
kiby	karty	playing cards
kiksnót	zkrachovat	bankrupt
kila	zima	cold,winter
kilián	zima	cold,winter
kilo	1.stokoruna	hundred bill
	2.hudební accord	music accord
kirchec	hřbitov	cemetery
kistna	krabice	box
kláda	třída	class
klavírovat	přemlouvat	to persuade
klendra	zima	cold,winter
klepat	1.dělat	work
	2.souložit	copulate
klepeto	ruka	hand
klepka	zima	cold,winter
klofna	kytara	guitar
klofnót	1.sebrat,ukrást	to steal
	2.chytit	to catch
klohnit	vařit	to cook
knajpa	hospoda	pub
kó	kluk	boy
koc	dívka	girl
kocna	dívka	girl
kočka	dívka	girl
kódr	prsten	ring
kokčit	pracovat	to work
kolek	prst	finger
kolčit	tančit	to dance
kolky	ruce	hands
kolovat	tančit	to dance
kolo	stokoruna	hundred bill
kómat	vědět,znát	to know
Komec	1.ulice Komenského	a street name
	2.Kometa	the club or field of the Brno soccer team
kómnót	podívat se	to look
koňa	dívka	girl
konópek	vychytralý chlap	smart aleck
kopačky	rozchod	divorce,break up
kopny	rozchod	divorce,break up
kořen	chlap	guy
kóřka	cigareta	cigarette
kos	chlápek	guy

kosa	zima	cold,winter
kósnót	najíst se	to eat
kostka	trsátko na brnkání	plectrum
kostra	tělo	body
koze	ňadra	female breast
kozy	ňadra	female breast
kráčmera	hloupá žena	stupid woman
kraksna	špatné auto,věc	bad car,thing
krén	špatné	bad
krchov	hřbitov	cemetery
krógl	náhrdelník	necklace
krógny	peníze	money
króchna	pistole	hand gun
krópy	peníze	money
krótit	sedět ve vězení	doing time
Krpole	Královo pole	a suburb name
krtek	metro	subway
krumple	brambory	potatoes
krupica	peníze	money
kruta	zima,chladno	cold
krýgl	džbán,sklenice na pivo	beer jug
krymoš	kriminálník,vězeň	criminal
krym	vězení	jail
křidla	poklice	lid
křivé	nepoctivý	dishonest
ksicht	obličej	face
kšír	nádobí	dishes
kšteld	vzhled	look
kulec	kulečník	billiard
kulma	havárie	accident
kůň	dívka	girl
kůža	dívka	girl
kvádro	oblek	suit
kvelb	obchod	shop
kvér	pistole	hand gun
kydat	blábolit	to talk stupid
kysat	spát,španí	sleep
kysanec	spát,španí	sleep

L

labec	laboratoř	laboratory
labza	dívka	girl
lagric	nekvalitní	inferior
lagricový	nekvalitní	inferior
lajvont	správný	right
lajznót	dovolit si	allow
lampa	láhev alkoholu	bottle of liquer
lano	1.oběsit	to hang
	2.přemluvit do svých řad	to side with
lapák	vězení	jail

lata	1.díra	hole
	2.záplata	patch
látnót	bouchnout,prozradit	to reveal
lauf	1.schůzka	date
	2.hlaveň	barrel
	3.šťěstí	luck
lebeda/	1.volno	free time
leboš	2.pohoda	leisure
ledovka	chladné děvče	frigid girl
lehnót	prohrát	to lose
lepit	platit	to pay
levačka	je to špatné	it is bad
levingston	je to špatné	it is bad
levota	je to špatné	it is bad
levý	je to špatné	it is bad
lódna	bedna	box
loch	vězení	jail
lochat	smát se	to laugh
lochec	smích	laugh
lochčit se	smát se	to laugh
lochna	díra	hole
lochnit	smát se	to laugh
lógr	1.je to jedno	all the same
	2.kávový sediment	coffee sediment
lókr	je to jedno	all the same
lont	venkov	country
lonťák	venkovan,vesničan	country man
lópnót	ukrást	to steal
love	peníze	money
luft	vzduch	air
luchec	díra	hole
lupeň	lístek,vstupenka	ticket
lupat	souložit	copulate

M

machl	zavřeno	closed
majlant	bohatství	wealth
Majlont	Maloměřice	a suburb name
majzl	pozor	attention
makat	pracovat	to work
makčit	pracovat	to work
makovica	hlava	head
maník	muž	man
mantl	kabát	coat
mařeny	marky	German marks
mařky	marky	German marks
mastit	souložit	copulate
matroš	materiál	material
mazec	výprask	spanking
mébl	nábytek	furniture
merčit	sledovat	to watch after

metr	měsíc	month
mignót	bouchnout	to hit
mitoš	spolujezdec	buddy
mixna	rvačka	fight
mlata	rvačka	fight
mlatař	rváč	fighter
mlén	soud	court
módr	hlad	hunger
móglovat	špatně opravovat	to fix wrong way
monokle	modré pod očima	monocle
Monte bú	Kraví hora	mountain
Monte cap	kozí horka	hill
mošna	blbec	fool
mózovat	hledat,pohledávat	to search
multna	žleb	trough
murčit	nadávat	to swear
mutra	matka	mother
muzika	kapavka	venereal disease
mýdlo	dívka	girl

N

nabórat	přivést do jiného stavu	to make her pregnant
načondat	namíchat	to mix
nahecovat	přemluvit	to persuade
nahulit	nacpat se	to press in
nakéřené	nafoukaný	swelled head
nakóřené	opilý	drunk
naklapat	přijít	to come
ňáký	nějaký	some
namarkovat	uvidět	to see
nasáčkovat	nacpat se	to press in
nasomrovat	vnutit se,vetřít se	to force himself
našít	svést na někoho	mislead
negómat	nevědět	to be unaware of
négr	bez peněz	without money
négrový	bez peněz	without money
nemál	nemocnice	hospital
nezakalit	neumřít	not to die
norton	notorik	notoric person
notář	notorik	notoric person

O

ochtl	džbánek piva	beer jug
old	dobrý	good
Oltec	Staré Brno	a city section name
oringle	náušnice	earrings
oskar	slunce	son

P

pajtl	kradené věci	stolen goods
pacouš	pacient	patient
padoš	padesát haléřů	fifty hellers
pajtrnožky	nohy	legs
pakátl	malý kluk	little boy
pakin	blbec	fool
pakl	hromada,množství	a lot of
pako	blbec	fool
pakoš	blbec	fool
palermo	špinavá hospoda	dirty pub
palírna	hospoda	pub
pali	pryč	away
paluša	hospoda	pub
Pánc	Františkov u dráhy	place by railroad
pangét	okraj silnice	road shoulder
pařák	pitka	drinking party
pařit	pít	to drink
partna	oděv	clothes
pas	špatný	bad
Pasingl	hotel Pasáž/Slovan	hotel
pasový	špatný	bad
Pavec	Pavilón	bar
pedy	boty	shoes
pekle	boty	shoes
pekáč	1.moto Pionýr	moped
	2.ženské genitalie	female genitals
pelech	lože,postel	bed
penoš	penicilín	penicillin
perník	1.droga	drug
	2.domek	house
péro	pohlavní úd	male genitals
perza	1.peněženka	wallet
	2.ošklivá žena	ugly woman
pětka	desetikoruna	ten crown bill
píchat	souložit	to copulate
piglovat	souložit	to copulate
píchaný	ušitý	tailor made
píchnót	pomoci	to help
Pilc	Špilberk	castle
pinda	ženské genitálie	female genitals
pindat	mluvit	to talk
pinec	pingpong	table tennis
Pisec	Pisárky	suburban district
Pivec	pivovar (former pub)	brewery
pizda	ženské genitálie	female genitals
plichta	remíza	car-shed
plkat	žvanit,klábosit	to prattle
plnotučný	pivo dvanáctka	beer 12%
plótev	ruka	hand,arm

Plotna	skupina brněnských lidí	group of Brno individuals/see p.11/sect.2.2.
plotňák	flákač	member of Plotna
ploužák	pomalý tanec	slow dance
pohnojit	zkazit	to spoil
položit	přiznat se	plea guilty
porcoš	1.rozdělovatel	distributor
	2.porcelán	porcelain
pošva	blbec	fool
prachy	peníze	money
praktoš	1.praktický člověk	practical person
	2.praktikábl	pallet
prašule	peníze	money
prkna	1.lyže	ski
	2.sluneční plocha	sun deck
prohazunk	procházka	show off
prohazovat se	ukázat se	to show off
prolátnót	prozradit	to reveal
prolepit	zaplatit,podplatit	to pay off
propálit	shodit,zesměšnit	to make fun of
provařit	shodit,zesměšnit	to make fun of
prut	tisíc	thousand
Prýgl,Prígl	Brněnská přehrada	dam
prygl	křivá hůlka	crooked stick
přiklapat	přijít	to come
přirazit	přijít	to come
pucovat	lhát	to lie
pugéta	kytice	flowers
pukéta	kytice	flowers

R

račmeny	hodinky	watch
ráčny	hodinky	watch
radlice	zuby	teeth
rafika	nos	nose
rajdat	courat se ve městě	to stroll
Rajtr	kavárna u Rytířů	restaurant
raky	hodinky	watch
rana	podvod	fraud
ranař	1.podvodník	deceiver
	2.rváč	fighter
rantále	peníze	money
raplhaus	blázinec	madhouse
rašple	rachotina	ugly woman
raľafák	nos	nose
rauchčit	kouřit	to smoke
razit	jít	to go
réče	zuby	teeth
regna	déšť	rain
remcat	reptat	to grumble

répat	1.provokovat	to provoke
	2.souložit	to copulate
repec	reparát	repeated exam
retec	záchraná stanice	First Aid Station
retko	cigareta	cigarette
retna	smrad	stink
retych	1.záchod	washroom
	2.sprosťák	dirty guy
	3.smrad	stink
ringla	hlava	head
Rivec	Riviéra	a recreation area name
rola	nádraží	a railroad station name
rórka	cigareta	cigarette
Rotec	Červený kopec	a hill name
rovina	upřimnost	sincerity
Rozmec	Rozmarýn	a variety club name
rumlčit	souložit	to copulate
rumplovat	mlátit,bít,bouchat	to beat
rumpnót	uhodit	to hit
rumunsko	rum	rum
rybízek	mladý nezkušený hoch	lad
rygl	zavřeno	closed
rygol	1.příkop	ditch
	2.smrad	stink
rychna	smrad	stink
rychta	bitka	fight
rychtovat	1.mlátit	to beat
	2.nachystat,vystrojit	to dress up

Ř

řacha	rána	hit
Řečkany	Řečkovice	a suburb name
řepa	hlava	head
řepoň	blbec	fool
řízek	silák	strong guy

S

sajfčit	souložit	to copulate
sajtna	1.skupina lidí	group of people
	2.bočnice auta	side of car
	3.politická strana	political party
samica	dívka	girl
sandál	obličej	face
saza	1.černovláska	dark hair girl
	2.černoška	black girl

scuk	sraz	meeting
scuknót	sejít se	to meet
sekat	souložit	to copulate
sesla	židle	chair
sežrat	uvěřit	to believe
sic	židle,sedadlo	chair,seat
sicna	židle,sedadlo	chair,seat
sicnit	sedět	to sit
simnót	srazit,udeřit	to hit
sjížďák	zbytek	leftover
skoba	nos	nose
slepica	omezená žena	stupid woman
slévák	liják	downpour
slina	chuť	taste
smetana	tisícikoruna	thousand bill
smyk	veselá událost	happy event
Sobůlky	Soběšice	suburb
solit	1.platit	to pay
	2.pádit	to rush
somrák	mámitel	delusive person
somrovat	mámit	to wheedle
sončit	potřebovat	to need
song	písnička	song
sopel	nudle u nosu	snot
spakovat	sbalit se,odejít	to leave
spařené	opilý	drunk
spářka	pijatika	drinking party
spíkčit	mluvit cizím jazykem	to speak a foreign language
splašit	sehnat	to find
splav	žízeň	thirst
sprej	postřik	spray
stará	manželka	wife
stařena	manželka	wife
stařka	manželka	wife
Statek	Stadión na Kaunicové ul.	hall
střelit	1.prodat	to sell
	2.utéci za hranice	to emigrate
sulcky	nohy	legs
svišť	dítě	child

Š

šábnót	rozdělit,podělit	to divide
šábovat	rozdělit,podělit	to divide
šajna	nevědět	no knowledge of
šala	rána	hit
šalec	tramvaj	streetcar
šalina	tramvaj	streetcar
šalinkarta/	měsiční tramvajová	monthly pass
šmirglplacka	jízdenka	monthly pass
Šanc	Divišova čtvrť	city section

Šanghaj	Divišova čtvrť	city section
šaščit	souložit	to copulate
šaškárna	blázinec	madhouse
šaškec	blázinec	madhouse
šaukla	houpačka	swindle
šauklaři	komedianti	clowns
šavla	zvracení	vomit
šédrem	nakřivo	crooked way
šejdrem	nakřivo	crooked way
šestr	zadek	buttocks
šilcárna	policejní stanice	police station
šilci	policie	police
Šimice	Židenice	suburb
šinda	prak	sling
širec	širák	hat
škarpa	příkop	ditch
škopek	pivo	beer
škrábnót	udeřit	to hit
šlajfka	vázanka,kravata	tie
šlajfovat	brzdit	to brake
šlajzna	1.žízeň	thirst
	2.propusť na jezu	water pass
šlic	drážka	rabbet
šlinda	skluzavka	slide
šlindat	klouzat se	to slide
šlófčit	spát	to sleep
šlohnót	ukrást	to steal
šlupka	rána	hit
šlupky	boty	shoes
šmajchlovat	milovat	to love
šmakovat	chutnat	to taste
šmé	podraz,trik	trick
šmetec	motýlek	bow tie
šmetrčit	povídat	to talk
šmiknót	1.ukrást	to steal
	2.vysouložit	to copulate
šmirgl	tramvaj	streetcar
šmírovat	sledovat	to watch
šneky	boty	shoes
šnicl	řízek	pork schnitzel
šnuptychl	kapesník	handkerchief
šochitla	manželka	wife
šochtla	krabice	box
šolna	oblek	suit
šórem	pěšky	on foot
šorfka	trik,lest	trick
šorna	sněhový pluh	snow plough
šotan	dítě	child
špajz	spíže,komora	food storage
Špéna	Špilberk	castle
špica	výborný,nejlepší	excellent
špicový	výborný,nejlepší	excellent

špíl	zápas,utkání	match
Špilák	hrad Špilberk	castle
Špilas	hrad Špilberk	castle
Špilec	hrad Špilberk	castle
špína	benzin	gas
špinka	cigareta	cigarette
špitl	nemocnice	hospital
špizmon	slídič	"peeping Tom"
špizovat	sledovat	to watch
šporkasa	spořitelna	bank
špórovat	spořit	to save
Šrajbec	Písárky	suburb
šrop	dítě	child
šropál	dítě	child
štafle	rozdělávací žebřík	ladder
štatl	město	city
štatlař	městský flákač	city man
štatlovat	chodit po městě	to stroll
šťavec	pozdrav	greeting
štekl	podpatek	high heel
štelt	ženské tvary	female shape
šteláč	ženské tvary	female shape
štengrovat	provokovat	to provoke
štógl	ticíc	thousand
štond	místo	place
štreka	1.dálka	long distance
	2.železniční trať	railroad tracks
štricla	1.hlava	head
	2.pecen chleba	loaf of bread
štorncna	prostitutka	prostitute
štumfnót	1.udat	to inform against
	2.vyhrát	to win
štychat	dohánět,honit,předhánět	to race
štychovat	dohánět,honit,předhánět	to race
štykl	kousek	piece
štyngec	smrad	stink
šťabajzna	krasavice	nice girl
šťára	policejní zátah	police raid
štígro	štěstí	luck
štípnót	ukrást	to steal
šufánek	naběračka	ladle
šufle	zásuvka	drawer
šuflata	boty	shoes
šunka	staré auto	old car
šutr	kámen	stone
švajcna	brzdná stopa	brake mark
švestky	policie	police
švidrat	šilhat	to squint
švigrfotr	tchán	father in law
švigrmutra	tchýně	mother in law
švihadlo	záchod	washroom
švihák	fernet	liquor

švorc	bez peněz	penniless
švunk	rychlost	speed
Švunkec	Dělnický dům v Husovicích	Workers Hall

T

tác	tisíc	thousand
tágoš	nádeník	helper
tachec	tachometr	tachometer
talíř	tisíc	thousand
Taloš	ital	Italian
téčko	toluen	toluene
termouš	homosexuál,"teplý"	homosexual
ternčit	bít,mlátit	to beat someone
ternovat	někoho mlátit	to beat someone
tiple	běh	run
tiplovat	běžet	to run
tlačenka	protekce	protection
trajfl	trolejbus	trolleybus
tratec	chodník	walkway
traľ	flám	spree
tratuár	chodník	walkway
traľůvky	boty	shoes
tráva	droga	drug
trauf	zpropitné	tip
trhnót	získat,namluvit	to find
trsat	tančit	to dance
tuhé	mrtvý	dead
tunel	podraz	trick
tutáč	je to jisté	for sure
tutovka	je to jisté	for sure
tuty	je to jisté	for sure
tyčka	zvracení	vomit
tympl	místo	place
typlčit	jít	to go
typlovat	jít	to go

U

ufachčit	udělat	to make
ušít	přichystat,nachystat	to prepare
uvalit	utratit	to spend
uvařit	udělat,dostat do něčeho	to make
uvalený	špatně vypadající	stupid looking

V

vagoš	vagabund	vagabond

vajgl	nedopalek cigarety	cigarette butt
vajnoš	víno	wine
vajnošál	víno	wine
válec	cigareta	cigarette
valit se	jít	to go
války	nesmysly	nonsense
vampna	břicho	belly
vams	1.blbec	fool
	2.škaredý	ugly
vana	břicho	belly
varbec	wartburg	car of NDR
vařit	1.mluvit	to talk
	2.jít někam	to go somewhere
vasrovica	voda	water
vasrůvka	voda	water
Véčko	Vysokoškolský klub	university club
veget	žití	life
vegetit	žít	to live
Vekson	Vysokoškolský klub	university club
vénoš	1.úd	male organ
	2.blb	fool
vergl	1.flašinet	barrel-organ
	2.špatný stroj	faulty machine
véška	policie	police
vindra	peníz	coin
vingl	roh,úhel	wedge
vobtáhnót	obrat	to rob
vočesat	oloupit	to rob
vodkráglovat	zabít	to kill
vodmáznót	odejít	to leave
vodpálit	odejít	to leave
vodpárat	zbavit viny	acquitted
vogólovat/	uzavřít sňatek	to get married
vogrilovat	uzavřít sňatek	to get married
vohnót	otočit	to turn
volepit	oblékat vystrojeně	to dress up
vomzák	zrádce	traitor
vosolit	udeřit	to hit
vošolnót	vystrojit se	to dress up
votočit	ukrást	to steal
vrana	koruna	crown
vrbek	kabát	coat
vyblózčit	vypít	to drink up
vyfajfčit se	vyfláknout se	to forget about
vychcaný	vychytralý	readily
vychna	vychovatel	tutor
vykoš	vychovatel	tutor
vymakané	blbý	stupid
vyrajmčit	vyklidit	to move out
vyramčit	vykrást	to rob
vytéct	vypadnout	to get out

Z

zabrenčit	zaplatit	to pay up
zabrénovat	zaplatit	to pay up
zacálčit	zaplatit	to pay up
zašlajfovat	zabrzdit	to brake to stop
zatlókat	zapírat	to deny
zatlókání	zapírání	denial
zatnót	skončit	to end up
zazvonit	zahrát	to play
zámoš	zámečník	machinist
zbalit	1.namluvit si	to pick up
	2.vzít s sebou	to take with
zbliknót	uvidět	to see
zbóchnót	přivést do jiného stavu	to make someone pregnant
zbořit	opít	to get drunk
zdéchnót	utéci	to run away
zdekčit	zmizet,odejít	to run away
zdeklovat	zmizet,odejít	to run away
Zelňák	Zelný trh	city square
zgabnót	umřít	to die
zgebnót	umřít	to die
zgómnót	uvidět,zjistit	to see
zicna	židle	chair
zinknót	udeřit	to hit
zmerčit	uvidět	to see
zmóglovat	udělat	to do
zmola	příkop,jáma,rokle,úvoz	ditch,gorge
zobnót	1.najíst se	to eat
	2.ukrást	to steal
zoncna	slunce	sun
zonka	písnička	song
zorka	cigareta	cigarette
zprcnót	přivést do jiného stavu	to make someone pregnant
zretýrovat	zeskupit se, sejít	to get together
zvonek	veselá příhoda,legrace	funny event
zvonky	nadávky	insults

Ž

žabec	dívka	girl
žanky	prsa	breast
žbrdol	džbán piva	beer jug
žbrunda	slabý čaj/káva	weak tea/coffee
žgryndy	hloupé řeči	foolish talk
žmólat	muchlat	to slur

Idioms

B

bacha švestky	pozor policie	watch out! police!
balit dekle	utéci	to run away
bílá balda	domácí alkoholické pití	home made alcoholic drinks
bude mlata/véplata	nastane rvačka	upcoming fight
bordel v řepě	zmatek v hlavě	crack head
být kibi	hrát karty	to play cards

Č

čtyřicet járů na krku	čtyřicet let starý	forty years old

D

dat mu do hefta	namlátit mu	to beat him up
dat cunt	oznámit	to report
dat do šlicu	vysoulożit	to copulate
dat fóra	dát náskok	to give an advantage
dé si majzla	pozor	careful!
dé si pohov	uklidni se	relax!
di do kélu	vypadni	get out
do holpu/ do holpeca	dohromady	together
do štrycle	do hlavy	into the head
dostat kopny	být vyhozen	to be fired
dostat mixnu	být zbit	to get a beating
dostat po čuni	být zbit	to get a beating
dotlač škopek	dones pivo	bring beer
du do betle	jdu do postele	going to bed
du na jedničku	jdu na pivo	going for beer

F

fet jak deka	značně opilý	totally drunk

H

házet leháro	ležet	to rest
házet majzla	dávat pozor	to be careful
házet šmíra	dávat pozor	to be careful
hlas loď	odejdi,vypadni	go away,get out
hlásí kachnu	ulevit si	to pass air
hlava mapa	znalec,ví	to know

hodit brka	podrazit nohy	to knock down
hodit cunt	dát typ	to inform
hodit čučku,čuz	podívat se	to look
hodit voko	podívat se	to look
hodit čuz na raky	podívat se na hodinky	to look at one's watch
hóknót do placu	veřejně prohlásit	to say in public
hodit drát	telefonovat	to phone
hodit ještě bombu	dát si ještě láhev	to get another bottle
hodit kus hantecu	povykládat si	to have a talk
hodit myslivnu	přemýšlet	to think
hodit na to kakáč	vykašlat se na to	to let it go
hodit na to bobek	vykašlat se na to	to let it go
hodit na to sranec	vykašlat se na to	to let it go
hodit sicnu	sednout si	to sit down
hodit špil	hrát	to play
hodit špagát	oběsit se	to hang oneself
hodit věšák	oběsit se	to hang oneself
hodit lano	oběsit se	to hang oneself
hodit si mašlu	oběsit se	to hang oneself
hodit tyčku	zvracet	to vomit
hrajó céčko	hrají slaďák	playing love song
hrnót krtkem	jet metrem	using subway
na Slintáč	na náměstí I.P.Pavlova	to city square

CH

chytnót slinu	dostat žízeň	to get thirsty

J

já to mastím	kašlu na to	I don't care
je to béčko	náhradník, dvojka	substitute
je to grátis	zadarmo	free
je to klap	je to dobré	it is O.K.
je to krén	je to špatné	it is no good
je to levý	je to špatné	it is no good
je to na levačku	je to špatné	it is no good
je to old	je to dobré	it is O.K.
je to pas	je to špatné	it is no good
je to putna	je to jedno	never mind
je to špaténka	je to špatné	it is no good
je to špica	je to prima	it is No.1
je to v ažůru	je to dobré	it is O.K.
je to v cajku	je to v pořádku	it is O.K.
je to v gébišu	je to v zadku	it is no good
je to v ponoru	je to špatné	it is no good
jebu ho do palice	kašlu na něho	I don't care about him
jeď pali	odejdi	go away

jít na brunc	jít na malou stranu	to go urinate
jít se vykrótit	jít na malou stranu	to go urinate

K

kalit vodu	otravovat, zavazet	to get in the way
klapat do štatlu	jít do města	to go downtown
klapeme na kér	jdeme domů	going home
klíny do štricle	divné věci do hlavy	weird ideas
klofnót kapelníka	dostat kapavku	to get venereal disease
klofnót muziku	dostat kapavku	to get disease disease
kolik lepím	kolik platím	how much am I to pay
kolik ti sypó raky	kolik máš hodin	what time is it
kolik to sype	1.kolik máš hodin 2.kolik za to dostanu	what time is it how much do I get
kópil sem flastr	dostal jsem trest, pokutu	I receive sentence,fine
kopnót do sebe	vypít	to drink up
kósnót škopek	vypít pivo	to drink up beer
krótit tři metry	odsedět si tři měsíce	doing three months
křivá válka	podraz	feint

L

levá hokna	špatná práce	bad work

M

makačka na bednu	přemýšlení	thinking
mastit kyby	hrát karty	to play cards
máznót jedničku	dát si jedno pivo	to get one beer
mně se to ekluje	nelíbí se mi to	I don't like it
mít fédry/ péra	mít strach	to be afraid
mít na to grif	znát to	to know how
mít ranu	vypadat směšně	to look funny
mít v merku	sledovat	to watch
mít scuka	mít sraz,rande,schůzku	to have a date
má to grády	je to silné	it is strong
mlátit vo zem	lhát	to lie

N

na kajfl	na dluh	on credit
na Pekandě	na Pekařské ulici	on the street
nechat trauf	nechat spropitné	to leave tip

nechat ve štychu	nechat v problémech	to leave someone without help
nemít šajnu	nevědět	to be without knowledge
nésu štond	nejsem schopen	I am not able to
nevař křivý války	nelži, nepodváděj	don't lie
nikdo nic negóml	nikdo nic neviděl	nobody saw anything

O

obtáhnót prut	onanovat	to masturbate
oplodnit kóřku	zapálit cigaretu	to light cigarette

P

pakl lovů	hromada peněz	a lot of money
pasové štond	špatné místo	bad place
pecen háže hicnu	slunce pálí	the sun is hot
prolepit celé tah	zaplatit celou oslavu	to pay for all
přirazit na raku	přijet na kole	to arrive on bicycle
pila pali	rychle pryč	quickly away

R

rákosníci čachrujó	Vietnamci prodávají	The Vietnamese are trading
razit do hokny	jít do práce	going to work
rozhodit sandál	rozbít obličej	to mess up face

S

savana hokna	pozdravení	greeting
sežrat flignu	uvěřit lži	to believe a lie
správný zvonky	dobré vykládání	good story
stará šochtla	ošklivá stařena	ugly old woman
stará štrocna	ošklivá stařena	ugly old woman
staré pedál	starý muž	old man
su sólo	jsem sám	alone

Š

šulda mě klofl v pedách	školník mě chytil v botech	caretaker caught me in shoes

T

těžká mlata	velká rvačka	violent fight

těžká rychna	velký smrad	strong stink
to je betelné	to je pěkné	it is nice
to je gól,zvonek	to je věc,vtip	it is news,joke
to je vuřt	to je jedno	never mind
trhnót kó	sehnat dívku	to find girl
tu válku kóřím	znám to	I know that
tvrdá klika	být zavřený	to be in jail

U

ušít bódu	nachystat podfuk	to prepare trick
ušité tunel	nachystaný podraz	prepared deceit
uvařit svišťa	udělat dítě	to conceive child
uvařit šorfku	udělat divnou věc	to do something unusual
už mě z toho jebe v řepě	jsem z toho blázen	I am going to be crazy
udělat terno	dobře pořídit	to make good business

V

v goldně	1.je to dobré 2.ve zlatě	it is nice in gold
valit hlody	mluvit nesmysly	to talk nonsense
vobtáhnót vo love	připravit o peníze	to take money
všechno kóřím	všechno znám	I know it all
všechno sem sežral	napálil jsem se	I believed everything
vybušit love	vydělat peníze	to make money
vykropit hrobku	vysoulożit	to copulate
vylepené na cédáku	být na koupališti	to spend time at swimming pool
vylepené na škopku	sedět u piva	to spend time drinking beer
vymlasknót čechr	vypít pivo	to drink up beer
vyplázni rantále	zaplať	pay up
vysomrovat válec	vyžebrat cigaretu	to beg for cigarette
vzít vzorek	ochutnat	to taste
vo tym žádná	1.je to jasné 2.bez diskuze	that is clear without discussion
vyvětrat kostru	jít ven	to go outside

Z

z kule	z hlavy	from one's mind
za kolečkem	za volantem	behind wheel
zacólovat celé sajtně	zaplatit za všechny	to pay for all
zazvonit na klofnu	zahrát na kytaru	to play guitar

zbalit glajze	odejít	to leave
zbalit kremle	utéci	to run away
ze startu	na začátku	at the beginning
zfajrovala šalina	vyhořela tramvaj	the streetcar burnt
zglgat se na šrot	opít se do němoty	to get stoned
zmírnit švunk	zpomalit	to slow down
zoncna rumpluje	slunce pálí	the sun is burning
zacólovat řepó	zaplatit hlavou	to pay with one's life

Ž

žádná křeč	jen klid	just relax!
žádná makacka na bednu	nepřemýšlet	without a thought in one's head
žádný vzrůšo	nerozčilovat se	to take it easy